# SATURDAY NIGHT


IN THIS ISSUE

## NEW BRUNSWICK: Progress Weds Tradition

### LOOKING BEYOND KOREA


FEBRUARY 20, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 20

—Stone

MODERN PAUL BUNYAN: *NB's lumbering, wonder-working industry.* *See Page 8.*

10c

Another View: Jewish-Gentile Marriages

The Biggest Welcome Mat

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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## BEHIND THE SCENES

**Cover:** The modern phenomenon of the forest is not Paul Bunyan but the rapid expansion of the industry in New Brunswick. Though the Province's lumberjacks, like **R. L. Yeomans,** are giants whose feats make present-day folk-lore, it is the forest-product revenue that makes the wonder stories of the Maritime Province. With an annual income of $130 million, NB lumber is found in markets all over the U.S. and Great Britain (where the humble pit-prop commands an enormous return). Yeomans, St. John lumberman, has finished a course at the Ranger School, Fredericton, and among other duties is scaling logs for the Hartt Lumber Company on the Mooney cut. For feature story on NB and its people, see Page 8.—*Photo by Joe Stone, Climo Studio, Saint John.*

**Next Week:** A man who escaped from Stalin's labor camps and is now in Canada tells how we can make use of a ready-made Fifth Column inside USSR. . . "Food Fads and Mealtime Madness": the Food Editor takes a sharp look at the current dietary fads . . . What sort of drama do the Canadian universities put on? . . . Labor and Management speak their respective pieces on the matter of wage and price controls.

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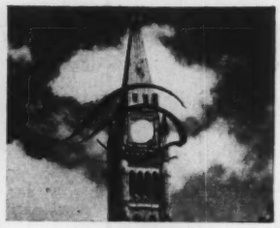

# OTTAWA VIEW

## THE HOUSE DITHERS

MP's last week were in a dither about price and wage controls. The CCF wanted control of prices; said nothing about restricting wages. Some Liberals had a hankering after controls, but kept fairly quiet about it. A surprising number of PC members wanted price and wage controls, provided they went together. **George Hees** (Toronto-Broadview) and **J. W. Murphy** (Lambton West) said so. **J. H. Macdonnell** (Toronto - Greenwood) sat on the fence. **Ellen Fairclough** (Hamilton West) tried to shift the ground of debate by talking about the Government's new restrictions on housing credit.

PC's were the party in the squeeze. **George Drew's** amendment to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne had a beautifully non-committal clause. It blamed the Government for not taking "effective measures to combat inflation and the rapidly rising cost of living"; but it was careful not to say what the measures should be. The CCF, through **"Bertie" Herridge** (Kootenay West) set out to shove the PC's off the fence. They proposed a sub-amendment saying how the pleasant generalities of the PC's should be achieved: namely, through "the immediate resumption of price controls and the payment of subsidies where necessary." No word about wage controls. At the week-end the PC's still hadn't decided on a party line. But George Drew was back from the West (after attending Mrs. John Diefenbaker's funeral) and they had to decide quickly.

In every party there are probably more members who think public pressure will make controls inevitable, than members who really believe in them.

## LISTLESS ON DEFENCE

AMERICAN observers in the gallery found it impossible to believe that Canada meant business in her defence drive. When Defence Minister **Claxton** read his big defence speech, the PC benches were empty, the Liberals present only in fair numbers, and the galleries half empty. Claxton's speech was a clear, basic outline of the defence program *(see Page 15)*; but its effect was soporific. He is never at his best when he is reading; and a new pair of bifocals made him particularly uncomfortable with this speech. For half the speech the PC's were upstairs at a farewell dinner for **Art Smith,** the retiring member from Calgary. General **Pearkes** (Nanaimo) was detached from the festivities to listen to the speech; but Claxton had been speaking for half an hour before other PC members began to drift in. It seemed a curious way of showing their burning interest in defence. The cheerful amiability of General Pearkes' speech added to the general impression of casualness.

## AMERICANIZING?

THE PC's defence critic, General **Pearkes,** is one of many insisting that the Canadian forces should not adopt U.S. practices "lock, stock and barrel" simply because they are starting to use U.S. weapons. Actually the Army is now studying, with the U.S. military authorities, the *minimum* changes in organization and operating procedure which will have to be made to fight with U.S. weapons. There must be some changes. The official line is to insist that they be kept at a minimum. Certainly every effort will be made to maintain the traditions of the Canadian Regiments. Said one senior officer: "Our traditions have won battles before now; they will again."

The Navy and Air Force, as well as the Army, have got to be very closely knit into the U.S. defence pattern. But combat procedures were already being standardized in the last war; and NATO has carried that further. It has been much more successful in standardizing procedures than weapons.

## TOWERS ON INFLATION

IN THE annual report of the Bank of Canada, Governor **Graham Towers** gives a list of ways that have been suggested for checking inflation. He says they are "all certainly needed." This is the list: (1) Increased total production. (2) Taxes adequate to keep the Government on a pay-as-you-go basis, or "perhaps in the early stages *something more than that.*" (3) Maximum possible reduction in less urgent expenditures, particularly non-essential capital expenditures, of public authorities and business. (4) Increased personal savings.

Towers' reference to control is unenthusiastic (see *Front Page*); but he gives a warning against "a competitive race to avoid any encroachment on customary living standards." Both Government and the public, he says, must be concerned to stop some groups winning increased living standards which could only mean lower standards for other groups.

The Government's budgetary surplus for calendar year 1950 was $252 million ($284 million for 1949). Cash reserves were adequate to finance the influx of U.S. capital up to end of July. After that the Government made special financing arrangements including the borrowing of $200 million in deposit certificates from the chartered banks. The B of C at the same time sold Government securities to finance its purchase of foreign exchange. Net addition to reserves during the year amounted to $625 million (U.S.) But the increase in the cash reserves of the chartered banks was kept down to $56.4 million.

CAPITAL COMMENT

# Impact of Defence on Economy

CANADIANS who wonder what effect heightened defence preparations will have on their daily lives in the months to come can find some answers in the statements made by cabinet ministers in the first week of the new session.

The PM, the Minister of External Affairs, the Minister of Labor, the Minister of National Defence, and the Minister of Trade and Commerce have all thrown some light on the prospect. One of the most immediate concerns of the average citizen is the tax bill. So far, Hon. Douglas Abbott has not illuminated this segment, but we shall hear soon enough from him! The broad trend of monetary and tax policy can, in any event, be guessed closely enough.

Perhaps it should be added that the announcements of the ministers cover a minimum of what is to be expected. If the international situation grows darker, measures already proposed must be developed to match the threat.

Rt. Hon. Clarence D. Howe, in his succinct survey of the economic consequences of military preparedness, traced the rising tempo of costs. A graph of contracts awarded for defence materials would show that in the second quarter of 1950, the figure was 157 per cent of the first, that this rose to 235 per cent in the third quarter; to 568 per cent in the final quarter. In the first quarter of 1951, Mr. Howe said, the rate will rise again. In this event it must be already running close to $1½ billion annually. It is hardly necessary to add Mr. Howe's words, that defence preparations are "planned on a scale never before contemplated except in time of all-out war."

### Squeeze and Expansion

In 1939, a defence spending was imposed on an economy which contained considerable slack: there were 400,000 idle workers, and idle resources. Now, as is well known, it is being applied to an economy already operating under full employment. This does not mean, however, that *all* defence preparedness will displace — and thus reduce—peacetime activity. The Minister of Trade and Commerce gave some figures to show that while there is no great war potential to be squeezed out of currently slack manpower or resources, the economy is itself in process of rapid expansion, and that some of the defence needs will come out of this expansion.

Some hint of the magnitude of this can be drawn from Mr. Howe's estimates of national production, although the raw figures need to be carefully interpreted in the light of rising prices if a misleading conclusion is to be avoided.

The value of goods and services produced in Canada in 1950, estimated at $17.7 billions, was eight per cent above 1949. The Minister said that about half of the increase was covered by higher prices. Thus real or physical expansion was of the order of four per cent. But he made the really startling forecast that in 1951 the value of goods and services produced would reach $20 billion. This is an increase of 13 per cent over 1950; and if, again, one-half of this is attributable to higher prices, it still leaves real or physical expansion of goods and services of six per cent—more than $1 billion.

More than this perhaps cannot be safely drawn: that a very substantial portion of the defence needs can come out of increased production. If the foreign situation grows still more tense, it means defence plans can be still further expanded without threatening too greatly the needs for investment and civilian maintenance.

### The Long Pull

The Minister reminded the House that we are not in a full-scale war, and that until we are, *due weight must be given to the long pull.*

The critical problem is one of timing. A program that suits the need of reaching maximum production of war goods in the shortest possible time is one thing. A program that aims at maximizing production over the next decade or two is something else again.

"I could illustrate the problem by many specific instances," the Minister said. "It appears most clearly perhaps in the case of strategic minerals and hydro-electric power, which are the very lifeblood of industrialization. For example, how much of the limited supplies of steel should be used to enlarge steel-making capacity? Is it in the interests of the common defence effort to use steel to construct pipe lines for the transmission of oil and gas, or to build new dams and power plants? What will be the impact of early action on the St. Lawrence Seaway?

"There is much more than usual to be done," the Minister summed up. "I think that by united effort we can do it."

by Wilfrid Eggleston


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## THEN AND NOW

### HONORS

The **Hon. Mr. Justice Sidney Smith,** BC Court of Appeal, Admiralty Judge for BC and a Deputy Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, is the first Canadian to be elected an honorary member of the Maritime Law Association of the United States.

### APPOINTMENTS

**John O. Probe,** former MP for Regina, is now Chairman of Saskatchewan's Civil Defence Coordinating Committee.

Three new senators have been appointed to Ottawa: the **Hon. H. W. Quinton,** Newfoundland Provincial Treasurer, **Calvert Pratt, Sr.,** St. John's, Newfoundland, and **Michael Basha** of Curling, Newfoundland.

### RETIREMENTS

**George W. Cadbury,** top industrial and economic planner for Saskatchewan's CCF Government.

### PROMOTIONS

**Major-General Edward C. Plow,** CBE, DSO, 46, has been promoted from the rank of brigadier. He will continue to head the Army's Eastern Command with headquarters in Halifax.

### DEATHS

**Henry Joseph,** 95, leading Montreal businessman, one-time outstanding athlete and a member of one of the city's oldest families; in Montreal.

**Edna Diefenbaker,** 49, one of Ottawa's best-known figures, wife of John Diefenbaker, Progressive Conservative MP for Lake Centre, Sask.; in Saskatoon.

**John Wilberforce Hobbs,** 76, noted Canadian industrialist, a vice-president of the Imperial Bank of Canada, a Director of the CPR and one-time Captain of the University of Toronto's football team; in Toronto, after a short illness.

**Roy M. Pidgeon,** 63, leading Vancouver businessman till his retirement last year, formerly of New Brunswick; in Miami.

**Dr. Henry P. Armes,** former President of the University of Manitoba; in Winnipeg.

**Maurice Rosenfeld,** 48; in Toronto, after several months of ill health. Well-known in Canada's commercial radio field, he helped Alan Young and Wayne and Shuster to fame.

**Dr. Alfred Edward Lavell,** 80, historian and outstanding authority on reform institutions, inventor of Queen's University's famous Gaelic yell; in Toronto.

**Hon. Raymond D. Morand,** 64, former PC cabinet minister in the Meighen government; of a heart ailment, in Windsor, Ont.

**The Rev. William Edward Kibblewhite,** 40, Rector of All Saints Anglican Church, Peterborough, Ont., and a former Canadian Olympic runner; in Peterborough, following an operation.

SATURDAY NIGHT

# The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 20 February 20, 1951

## Involuntary Sabotage

THERE is such a thing as involuntary sabotage, and we are fairly confident that there is a good deal of it going on in North America and in Western Europe at the present moment. Some of it may be instigated and encouraged by people who desire to destroy the existing economic system or who wish for a Russian victory in the event of a war. But the actual carrying out of it is largely performed by people who are reasonably satisfied with the economic system, or at any rate do not wish to break it down by any other than legitimate democratic methods, and who have no desire to see Russia master of the world.

Any labor organization which insists upon receiving for an hour's work more than the producing institution can get from the sale of the product of that amount of labor is sabotaging the economy, although its members may be completely unaware of the fact. If, as is now usually the case because international competition is not available to act as a regulator of prices, the producing institution is able to add the increased cost of the labor to the price of the product, then the labor organization is simply holding society to ransom by means of its monopoly power. Its members are probably quite unaware that they are doing so, or they may be aware of it and convinced that that is a proper and justifiable course because they have seen their capitalist employers doing just the same thing.

It is not much use trying to defend the profits of employers when they have been the result of extortionate use of a monopoly position, and unfortunately the history of industry on this continent is not free from examples of that sort of thing. But it must be pointed out that they were never pushed to the point of causing a general depreciation of the currency such as is now in process, and that the reason was that they occurred only in isolated instances, whereas the present monopoly exactions of organized labor are covering practically the whole field of industrial production, while the parity doctrine in agriculture is extending the same result into vast fields which organized labor could not reach.

The current labor dogma of 40 hours' work for 48 hours' take-home pay, when first introduced, was excused on two grounds: belief that there was too much available labor for the jobs that would be offering when the post-war reconstruction was ended, and belief that technical advances would offset any curtailment in production per dollar of wage. Neither of these grounds has proved to be valid, and neither is now advanced; instead the inflation which the increased wage has produced is being used as the reason for further wage advances, and the heavy profits which are largely the result of full production and increasing inventory values are being used as evidence that industry can well afford anything that the unions like to ask. It is difficult to feel cheerful about the future of our economy, and its capacity to meet the urgent needs of defence, if this state of mind continues. And it is no wonder that Premier Pleven told Premier St. Laurent that inflation was the real secret weapon of the subverters of democracy.

## Right to an Interpreter

THERE is likely to be a lot of misunderstanding as a result of Magistrate T. G. Street's deplorable refusal to allow a French Canadian defendant to have the services of an interpreter in a Welland courtroom. The right to have an interpreter does not rest on any special "right" of the French language in a magistrate's court in Ontario, for no such right exists, the court not being one of those covered by the BNA Act definition, "any court of Canada established under this Act." It rests upon the general provisions for securing justice for persons who are within the

## PASSING SHOW

LOUD complaints about shortage of help are coming from all rural parts of Canada. The trouble with the hired man is that he can't be.

The chief difference is coming to be that the Russians have a controlled economy because they like it and we have one because we can't help it.

"There is no painless tax," observes the *Ottawa Journal*. But there is the tax that is painful to me and that other and much nicer one that is only painful to you.

Perhaps contract bridge is not Mr. Duplessis's best game.

Krupp von Bohlen, who was going to march in triumph through London, has apparently been released with the understanding that he will turn round and arrange to march in triumph through Moscow.

"Convicted a second time of armed robbery of a drugstore, Donald Wilfrid Davies was sentenced yesterday to eight years in Toronto."—*Montreal Herald*.

Another argument for a Bill of Rights to prohibit cruel and unusual punishments.

A Canadian Communist named McEwen has discovered that Bobbie Burns, who has been adopted by the Communists, was "a very temperate man, because drunkenness as we know it today was unknown in his day." This is something that never occurred to the Burns Societies.

Toronto is about to set up in the Don Valley a "village" of typical old rural buildings. The idea is that comparison will make Toronto look like a real modern city.

The Labor-Progressive party is going to "root out doubts and reservations about the possibilities of co-existence without war of the capitalist and socialist countries." We never had any doubts; all that is necessary is that the capitalist countries let themselves be taken over by the Communists.

Lucy says that the trouble with television is that apparently it's impossible to stop looking and listening.

A BENEVOLENT MISTER FAGIN.

jurisdiction of the court but who are not sufficiently conversant with the English language to use it in the proceedings.

The magistrate appears to have formed his own opinion about the need of this defendant for an interpreter, since he told him that "you spoke English well enough when you were arrested." The *Montreal Star* is, we think, on the right track when it observes that "Between speaking English 'well enough' for ordinary purposes and speaking it well enough to cope with examination and cross-examination by attorneys there is a great difference."

In Quebec, of course, all courts, whether federal or provincial, are required to admit both languages, but if that were not the case we can imagine many English-speaking citizens, who can get along quite nicely in French in restaurants and streetcars, feeling uncomfortable at the prospect of having to answer questions in that language in a Quebec courtroom.

Magistrates should, we suggest, lean over slightly in the direction of giving defendants more facilities than they need rather than less. The lawyer in this case was eminently justified in withdrawing from the courtroom, and we presume that eventually the magistrate's error of judgment will be rectified.

## Among the Top Brass

THERE will, we think, be no preparing of Canada's new forces to fight the last war instead of the next one now that Lieutenant-General Charles Foulkes has taken the job of full-time Chairman of the Chief of Staffs Committee. General Foulkes, a Welshman by descent (his grandfather spelt the name ffoulkes), has been Canada's chief representative on the military side at NATO meetings, and has the keenest realization not only of the nature of the war if it develops, but also of the imperative necessity of strict specialization in the contributions of the various nations united for defence of democracy. Canada has no expectation of ever fighting alone, and will not attempt to have the kind of every-purpose forces that would be necessary if she had. She will seek to contribute to the general armament those kinds of forces for which her people and resources are most suitable. In the devising of training methods and equipment for such special troops General Foulkes is a top-ranking expert.

## The Defence Program

IT IS NOT Mr. Claxton's fault that the House of Commons has seemed so lamentably lethargic about defence. Deliberately he refrained from any attempt at rhetoric in introducing the first outline of the Government's defence program *(See Page 15)*. His speech was almost entirely explanatory, and it provided the clearest account we have yet been given of the underlying basis of the Government's approach to defence. Mr. Claxton, and his colleagues with him, may well have assumed that the seriousness of the present world situation needed no underlining. But the attitude of other members—on every side of the House—leaves us in some doubt whether they are right. The contrast between the public attitudes in the U.S. and those prevailing in Canada could not be more striking. It is difficult to conceive that we live on the same continent and share so many sources of information.

The last thing we would wish is for Canadians to imitate the American approach to the world situation, which on the whole has been alarmingly defeatist—in the sense that nothing is more

—National Defence

NO *"Last War" Business for Gen. C. Foulkes.*

defeatist than to suppose war inevitable when it can still be prevented. But the most hopeless way to try to balance an over-alarmist view is to adopt an unduly complacent one. Parliament will accept without demur the very large expenditures which the Government proposes for defence. But it is not enough not to demur. The House of Commons should be conducting a rigorous examination into the defence program, to determine both whether it is adequate and whether it is rightly directed. A lethargic acceptance will not do. Every member of Parliament shares responsibility for the expenditures. Every member of Parliament will share the responsibility if through any lack of effort on our part the attempt to defer aggression through strength should fail. Therefore, every member of Parliament shares the responsibility to see that the people of his riding understand and support Canada's part in creating the strength to deter aggression.

## Are We Shirking?

"WAR is not inevitable. Neither is peace certain". Those are the words Mr. Claxton used to explain why the Government is asking for so much money for defence. It is, he said, "the increased premium to ensure peace": "ensure" is too strong a word. It may provide the best chance of peace: it cannot "ensure" it.

To those who have been thinking in terms of large land forces the Government's program will be disappointing (though it will certainly be no surprise to readers of SATURDAY NIGHT). In our judgment the concentration on air power (to the point where the RCAF will actually have more men than the Active Army three years hence) is justified. Certainly it is the most convenient program for Canada to adopt; and that perhaps makes it suspect. But it does not necessarily make it wrong. The terrible shortage of actual, effective airpower among the North Atlantic Treaty nations has received very little public attention; but it is very real. Air power, we readily agree, does not win battles by itself. But the kind of armies which the western world will put into the field certainly cannot win battles without it. And it is the sphere in which Canada, with her industrial capacity and technical skill and limited manpower, ought to be able to make her greatest contribution.

The thinking implicit in Mr. Claxton's program is obviously that Canada's main contribution to the deterrent force should be in the air; though the Government is certainly right to make some ground contribution as well. The main contribution envisaged for the Navy and the Army in this program is, clearly, that they should be ready for full mobilization. The knowledge of large forces in readiness is also a deterrent to an aggressor. But the readiness must be real. Both Navy and Army have further to go than most people realize before they are ready for mobilization. They must make good these deficiencies. But no one must think this is all. This is, we think, a good start on the preparedness program, in which the democracies are already too late. It would be foolish to assume that it will be enough. For that reason only we regret the glib figure of $5 billion spread over three years. No one can yet tell what the requirements of the next three years may be. They will not be less than $5 billion; they may well be more.

## Towers On Controls

GRAHAM TOWERS, Governor of the Bank of Canada, had a word about controls in his annual report issued on Tuesday. It wasn't an enthusiastic one. "If," he said, "defence expenditure became so great that it was humanly impossible to finance it on a pay-as-you-go basis;" (neither Finance Minister Abbott nor any other authority thinks we are yet at that stage); "or if at an earlier stage financial measures designed to produce a fair allocation of the burden did not command public understanding and support"; (most people in Ottawa think that this year at least the public will accept the necessary taxes meekly enough); "then," said Towers, "it might become necessary to make increasingly general use of direct controls." But he adds: "despite the dangers to economic efficiency and personal freedom inherent in such controls."

Defence requirements will inevitably reduce the goods and services available for civilian use. Mr. Towers gives a warning against making all the reduction in investment rather than consumption. The more productive investments, he says, provide one of the most promising ways of increasing output over a period of years. Some investment, he thinks, will have to be postponed, but it should make room for the more essential developments, not stop all development.

## Rise and Fall of Totem

A PERIOD of little over a century has covered the birth, rise, decline and end of one of the finest and most interesting folk arts that the world has known. The arts of the North Pacific Coast as known to us are a recent growth: almost entirely within the 19th century. The totem pole and argillite carvers were the contemporaries of Turner at their beginning and Cézanne at their end. "Creative power may thrive in remote places."

The history of the totem-pole part of this art has now been placed on record by the Department of Resources and Development of the Dominion, which for many years, latterly under the invaluable inspiration of Curator F. J. Alcock of the National Museum, has done splendid work for the safeguarding of these very perishable artifacts. Bulletin No. 119, vol. 1, "Totem Poles According to Crests and Topics," by Marius Barbeau, covers the whole known body of such

works except those already recorded in the same author's Bulletin No. 61, dated 1929 and now out of print. The present volume, paper bound but admirably printed and crammed with illustrations, is priced at $2.50.

It explains not only the origin and history of the art, but the social background against which it arose, the myths and traditions which the poles symbolize, and the contemporary events which some of them record. The quantity of information accumulated is incredible. One reflection which forces itself on the mind is that if the missionaries who converted these Indians to Christianity had known how to lead them to bring their art to the service of their new creed, instead of exhorting them to abandon it, we might have had a new artistic expression of the doctrine of the Trinity.

## For Better Sales Taxes

THE objection of retail dealers to being made tax-collectors for the provincial governments is entirely comprehensible, and was indeed anticipated by the Dominion Government when it proposed the constitutional amendment conferring on the Provinces a single form of indirect taxation. It is difficult, however, to see any other form of indirect taxation which would have been suitable for provincial use and at the same time adequate to the needs of even the neediest provincial treasuries. And there is an urgent necessity for giving the Provinces some form of taxing power which they do not now possess, which means some form of indirect taxation. The alternative, of having them return to the chief forms of direct taxation which are inevitably used quite heavily by the Dominion, is one to be avoided at all costs.

There is considerable truth in the contention of the *Halifax Chronicle-Herald* that the "nuisance" element in the existing provincial sales taxes is largely the result of the legerdemain through which the legislators have to go in order to reconcile them with the "direct" taxation requirement. When these taxes can be frankly treated as indirect, both the machinery and the cost of their collection can be greatly simplified.

## More Calendars

SINCE we went to press with some observations on the current crop of calendars we have received one more which will spend the year upon the partition at the back of our desk, right in front of our admiring gaze. The Rolph-Clark-Stone calendar this year is a practically perfect reproduction of an oval portrait by the present-day mezzotint engraver Miss Ellen Jowett after a painting by Raeburn of a beautiful Scotswoman of his time named Mrs. Urquhart.

The third ornament of our partition, along with this year's prize-winner from the Hudson's Bay Company, is of course the usual Canadian General Electric, with its twelve superb reproductions of paintings illustrating the applications of electricity to the service of mankind. We have always assumed that these paintings were the property of the company's United States affiliate, and we still suspect that the majority of them are; but the January picture at least is an entirely Canadian subject—the diesel-electric ferry "Abegweit" smashing through the ice on its way to Prince Edward Island.

Another late arrival is the "Calendar of Britain" from the United Kingdom Information Office at Ottawa. It contains six good photographs of British scenery, British pageantry and British life.

# Cheshire Cat Commonwealth

**by B. K. Sandwell**

THE somewhat belated Report on (not of) the Fourth Unofficial Commonwealth Relations Conference, which was held at Bigwin Inn in September 1949, is entitled "The Changing Commonwealth". A perusal of it gives the impression that the change which the Commonwealth is undergoing is identical with that experienced by the Cheshire Cat, and that little now remains visible of it except the smile. The Report is the work of Professor F. H. Soward of UBC, is admirably done, and is published by Oxford ($2.50) under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

—Don McKague
B. K. SANDWELL

If the discussions of this Conference had been expected to have any tangible or overt effect—if any resolutions had been passed or any constitutional dogmas affirmed—it is scarcely possible that it could have wound up without bloodshed or at least bruises. Knowing that nothing could happen as the result of anything they might say or do, the delegates were able to behave themselves as gentlemen, and certainly earned 100 per cent marks for self-control and good manners.

Professor Soward gives no indication of their gestures, looks or intonations; but it is obvious enough that the South Africans spent their time glaring at the Indians, and that the Irish trailed their coats assiduously under the noses of all the supporters of that odd institution, the Parliament of Northern Ireland. But not an egg was thrown, nor even a dispatch-case brandished. Mr. Lionel Curtis was present: "Shoot if you will this old grey head, but spare the World Government flag, he said", and nobody accepted the former invitation. A South African contribution included the remark that an alliance of South Africa with India for mutual defence was "manifest destiny", and apparently not a single Indian laughed.

### Hibernia Irredenta

The Commonwealth is changing so rapidly that a Conference on Commonwealth Relations (not of course a Commonwealth Conference, which is a different matter) can now include a nation which is not in the Commonwealth at all, and several which do not recognize the Crown as a symbol of Commonwealth "unity". The presence of the Irish could be justified on either of two grounds, that their departure from the Commonwealth is very recent, or that it is merely temporary and that they expect to come back in when they have regained possession of their Hibernia Irredenta, Northern Ireland. The absence of the Americans (though there were plenty of American flags, as is usual in Canadian hotels) could equally be explained either on the ground that their secession took place too long ago, or that they have no expectation of returning to the Commonwealth even if they get possession of their Columbia Irredenta, which is presumably Canada. (Or could it be that the Americans have a more logical sense of the consequences of secession, having not only seceded themselves but having dealt with seceders of their own?) Anyhow the chairman of the Irish delegation claimed for Ireland, and the Conference obviously admitted, a "unique relationship with the Commonwealth" — probably something like Christopher Robin's stair:

"It's not at the bottom, it's not at the top,
So this is the stair where I always stop."

There are obvious difficulties about any sort of an association which has no rules, no conditions of membership and no powers of discipline over its members. The Pakistan delegation complained bitterly about the lack of any rules for dealing with India, and the Irish evidently wanted a rule that islands should not be politically divided. So far as is known there are only two rules in the Commonwealth, of which one is that the diplomatic representative of one Commonwealth country to another must not be an ambassador, and the other that one Commonwealth country must not make a treaty with another. Both of these will probably be obsolete within a few years, and the Irish ignored the second by calling their agreement with Britain a treaty even before they left the Commonwealth.

### Relations with UN

With these two exceptions a Commonwealth country can apparently do to any other Commonwealth country anything that any sovereign state can do to another sovereign state. Questions might be raised if one Commonwealth country went to war with another, but nobody knows by whom they could be raised or to whom they could be addressed; like the South African treatment of Indians they would probably be referred to the United Nations, where the Russians could either aid or veto their solution.

There was much discussion of economics, and especially of the necessity for improving the living standards of the "poor" countries in order to distract their ambitions from the path of Communism. The one method of doing so which offers some prospect of success, namely that of allowing some of their over-crowded population to move to less crowded areas, was not mentioned, for very good and obvious reasons.

The one really encouraging note, struck by several delegates, was to the effect that centrifugal tendencies having now run their full course, there are signs of the beginning of centripetal movements. An Australian said: "The extent to which Commonwealth ties should be loosened has been settled; it now remains to decide how close these ties should be."

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### Three Strikes and Out

London (AP): Edward C—— got a divorce. He complained that every time he came home from work his wife wanted him to kiss first her, then her sister, then the cat. "A very unreasonable attitude," the judge commented.

HARMONIOUS *travel on the marriage route—*
*A thorny road if there is aught of strife—*
*Required that every evening I salute*
*My wife.*

*An easy, pleasant duty: but, alack,*
*When kisses had revealed how much I'd missed her,*
*She then insisted that I also smack*
*Her sister!*

*As if that weren't enough, my frivolous mate*
*Gaily proceeded to give orders that*
*I wasn't finished: I must osculate*
*The cat!*

*But now, divorced at last from wedded bliss,*
*Far from my helpmeet's foolish little fusses,*
*I'm quite contented, and I do not miss*
*The buses.*

J.E.P.

# NEW BRUNSWICK:
## Progress Weds Tradition

by Stuart Trueman and Melwyn Breen

—NB Information Bureau

MAGNETIC HILL *at Moncton gives illusion of downhill grade when it is actually uphill.*

—NB Information Bureau

HANDICRAFTS *are a business in NB. Kjeld and Erika Deichmann are famous for pottery.*

BONSPIEL CHAMPIONS *of Edmundston were winners this year of Quebec Lieut.-Gov.'s trophy.**

—CP

GLADSTONE W. (Glad) Perry is a lean, lanky, patient, good-natured and prosperous farmer with merry blue eyes, a bald head and a ruddy face. He's a homespun philosopher who for 20 years has represented agricultural Carleton County in the New Brunswick Legislature, where his speeches, sometimes whimsical, usually make down-to-earth sense.

Though he may joke about things such as his right to wear his hat in Sessions, he doesn't like to be pushed around. An independent man of independent forebears (his mother named him Gladstone and his father named his brother Disraeli, because they never would agree which was the greater statesman), he typifies a rugged individualism which is characteristic of rural NB, and which is deeply rooted in history and tradition.

This is a clue to the significance of what is happening in NB today. An entire province, no longer content with educating children to build up other parts of Canada and the U.S., exasperated by the old jest that its chief export is brains, and weary of continually applying to Ottawa to redress its grievances, is creating jobs at home.

Outwardly, the tempo of life may look as casual as a generation ago. The village barber may still close up shop early and stick a card in the window: "Gone Fishing." But under this placid exterior, NB is very much a province in a hurry. It's an old region with a new outlook—a region which is attempting to make up for lost time on the double-quick.

The signs of the new aggressive spirit are everywhere—and at a moment, too, when New Brunswick's worst economic enemy, the rising level of freight rates, is besieging its myriad established manufacturing industries.

On the North Shore ancient hand-line fishing methods have been scrapped and the picturesque fishing schooner is giving way to the efficient diesel-powered dragger, or vest-pocket trawler. On the forest fringes the old grey sawmill is being replaced by the multi-million-dollar pulp mill. Coal-mining at Minto is being stepped up by new mechanized equipment, including the largest walking beam dragline ever brought into Canada. Miles of fertile Bay of Fundy marshlands are being reclaimed from the sea at a cost of millions. New power resources are being developed. A $5,500,000 cement-manufacturing plant — the Maritimes' first—is taking form near the village of Havelock; Canada Cement has long had the property, now feels NB development warrants going ahead. Large modern regional schools are mushrooming everywhere.

The greatest future of all may belong to the tourist business—which, valued at $10 million, now ranks fifth among the province's industries.

"As far as selling vacations is concerned," says Jack Russell, famed guide and author who operates angling camps in eastern Canada, "this province hasn't even scratched the surface."

Greatest untapped tourist resource is the 450-mile St. John River, mightiest stream on the Atlantic from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi. Rising in northern Maine and Quebec, it tumbles over Grand Falls, the continent's third largest waterfall and site of the Maritimes' biggest hydro-electric development, winds down through the potato belt and, below Fredericton, broadens out to a mile breadth. The river valley has rolling, exceedingly fertile land, wineglass elms, rambling white houses, fine orchards.

*From l., Team—Angers, Brebner, Teedie; Skip—St. Pierre; with cup, H. E. Weyman, organiser of bonspiel.

—Capital Press

PREMIER *John B. McNair has led Liberal house since 1935.*

To prominent Montrealers and Torontonians, NB may mean fun in the sun and sea breezes of St. Andrews, the Passamaquoddy Bay resort town where the CPR built the magnificent Algonquin Hotel and where the Shaugnesseys, Van Hornes and others led the way in erecting elaborate summer mansions.

In contrast, the province also represents extreme austerity. The Trappist monks who run a lumber mill, carding mill and grist mill a few miles from Rogersville, never see a newspaper, magazine or movie, nor hear a radio. Their frugal diet foregoes meat for six months of the year; their working day starts at 2 a.m.

NB'S CLIMATE is another study in contrasts. American summer tourists flock into Saint John to find freedom from ragweed, to cool off in the zephyrs from the Bay of Fundy's natural air-conditioning system and enjoy the novelty of a dreamless sleep under blankets—while, paradoxically, thousands of Saint John people commute to suburban resorts to soak up heat.

International goodwill is the keynote in the multiple community of St. Stephen and Milltown and, across the St. Croix River, Calais and Milltown in Maine. Kinship, bridges and water link them together. St. Stephen exports water by pipeline from its town system over to the city of Calais, whence it is piped to Milltown, Me., then back across the river to Milltown, NB.

Back in the War of 1812, St. Stephen and Calais got together at a meeting and decided to sit it out. Peace reigned, people went to church

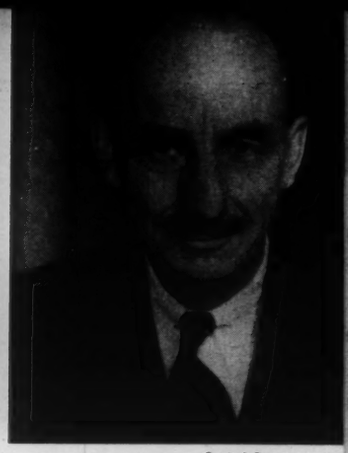
AUDUBON *originals in Fredericton library belong to one of only two sets in existence.*

—NB Information Bureau

—Globe and Mail

EDUCATORS *of New Brunswick: Dr. A. W. Trueman* (l.) *is President of UNB; Dr. Ross Flemington, chief Protestant padre overseas, heads Mount Allison Univ.*

—Clint



—Capital Press

MARITIMERS, *artist Miller Brittain of Saint John has international recognition; Hon. Milton Gregg, VC, has exchanged DVA portfolio for Dept. of Labor.*

back and forth across the river. When the British sent gunpowder to St. Stephen for defence, the residents lent it to the powderless Americans so they could make a racket on the Fourth of July.

Next door to Maine are potato fields that stretch to the horizon—causing Federal Agriculture Minister Gardiner to muse, as he scanned the vista from a hilltop, "You grow potatoes here the way we do wheat in the West." This crop alone sometimes brings in $20 million—almost as much as does the fishing.

Farther north is lively, fun-loving, individualistic Madawaska County, jutting thinly between Quebec and Maine—the "Republic of Madawaska," as the people call it, with Edmundston as its "capital." This is one of Canada's most musical towns, with several orchestras and bands. Edmundston's economic mainstay is the Fraser pulp mill, which has helped it grow from 1,200 in 1912 to 10,000 today.

Pulp and paper represent the major part of NB's $130 million annual forest revenue. Fraser's also have mills at Atholville, near Campbellton, and at Newcastle. New Brunswick International's mill is at Dalhousie, and Bathurst Power and Paper's is at Bathurst. (There are two in the south—Saint John Sulphite and St. George Pulp and Paper.) All are working at capacity, employ more than 3,000 directly and 24,000 indirectly.

Newcastle is the old home of Lord Beaverbrook, today the town's honorary mayor and Chancellor of UNB at Fredericton. He has made many gifts to the Miramichi region—the latest a skating arena for Newcastle. At one time the office of Hon. L. J. Tweedie at Chatham had three law students who were destined for great careers—Max Aitken (Beaverbrook); R. B. Bennett, from Hopewell, who was to become Prime Minister of Canada; and James Dunn, now Sir James, Chairman and President of Algoma Steel, who was born in Bathurst and now resides in St. Andrews. Born near Chatham was Sir Richard Fairey, famed British aircraft manufacturer. The four were friends of Andrew Bonar Law, born at Rexton, who was to become the only Canadian Prime Minister of Britain.

LOBSTER *fishermen of east coast unload a small part of day's catch, kept alive in raft-crates.*

—NB Information Bureau

THE EAST COAST of the province has charming landscape, rich land. Northumberland Strait teems with fish; its little towns such as Richibucto and Rexton boast old homes built from ships' deals (four-inch-thick pine planks), history, ghost stories, tales of buried treasure. At Richibucto even in this day of high prices you buy a big shimmering mackerel at the wharf for 10 cents, a bucket of clams for 25 cents, a salmon for $1.25.

The province has some of the easiest worked farms anywhere—the underwater oyster "farms" on the east shore (25,000 barrels a year) and the blueberry farms of Charlotte County. All you have to do to be a blueberry farmer is burn over scrubby land, sprinkle it with lime, set out a beehive (to pollenize the blossoms) and wait.

There is also such industrial variety as intensive peat moss "mining" in the northeast; the world's largest lobster pound on Deer Island; North America's biggest smelt fishery; the world's largest sardine cannery in the neat Fundy company-town of Black's Harbor; the Empire's biggest brush-and-broom factory at Saint John—and businesses as small and impressive as a salmon-fly-tying factory at Atholville.

It's also a province of such fascinating experiences as visiting the trim dairy town of Sussex, the prosperous original Canadian Danish village of New Denmark, or travelling on free salt-water ferry trips (considered extensions of the public highway), such as the one from the mainland to Deer Island; or chugging on the 16-mile shortest railway to Bathurst Mines, as Governors-General and even live moose have done.

Languages, accents and native idioms are diverse too. The Acadians, in the north and east, claim they speak a purer original French than Quebeckers do. On the tiny islands of Shippegan and Miscou, above the jutting northeast tip of the province—like balls being juggled on a seal's nose—you hear a Highland burr which has come down from Wolfe's soldiers who were granted land there.

Remember the soft, resonant down-east drawl of Franklin D. Roosevelt? He acquired it from Maine second-hand, so to speak, via NB. Growing up around the U.S. tourist colony on Campobello, where he learned to sail and fish and swim, he learned also to talk like the islanders, who in turn had been swayed by nearby Maine.

Tides of conquest swirled around NB for nearly two centuries as English and French armies struggled for mastery and, at one interval, the Dutch tried to chase them both out and create New Holland. The first real surge of population came with the UEL fleets from New York in 1783-4—thousands of brave and hopeful colonists. These original displaced persons transformed Saint John overnight from a trading post into a city, sailed up the St. John River to found dozens of new settlements.

Until then, NB had been a county of Nova Scotia—sparsely-settled Sunbury County (2,500 English-speaking, 1,500 French, over 28,000 sq. miles). It included a large slice of what is now Maine, the Sunbury customs house being at Castine, Me. Many years later Lord Ashburton, outsmarted by Daniel Webster in the boundary dispute, was to give away the chunk of Maine, reporting to his government he had "given away a few leagues of snow, more or less."

Today NB, with its British and Acadian heritage, more closely symbolizes Canada's own dominant racial proportions than any other province. The population, estimated at 530,000, is 62 per cent English-speaking, 38 per cent French, the higher Acadian birth rate having at last restored the pre-Loyalist ratio (40 per cent of Moncton's 30,000 are Acadians).

Historically the Acadians have been farmers, fishermen, lumbermen. They still are—but in the first half of this century, as one Acadian doctor expresses it, "we've come out of the woods," They have worked hard, saved hard, helped one another through their church and their cooperatives, reduced their former widespread illiteracy, erected gleaming new universities, produced hundreds of doctors, lawyers, dentists and engineers.

In communities where the two languages mingle, people get along well together. Outstanding example: paper-making Dalhousie, on the North Shore, which produces more speed-skaters than anywhere in Canada. Dalhousie also organized hockey and other sports throughout its schools. Juvenile delinquency disappeared.

IF YOU COULD discover an exactly typical NB community with the 62-38 per cent population ratio—perhaps a small town nestling at the junction of a river and the sea—you would find that about 49 per cent of the residents are Roman Catholics; 19 per cent are Baptists, 14 per cent United Church, 12 per cent Church of England.

You would find a town constable or a Mountie, and very little crime. An occasional break, maybe, but not professional safe-crackings or hold-ups; it's too difficult a countryside for an outsider to make a getaway. Spring-knives are unknown to the 'teen-agers. There are no public bars or taverns—only a provincial Liquor Control Board store.

For sport there is hockey, curling, harness-racing, yachting, baseball, and all the angling and hunting attractions which tourists come hundreds of miles to enjoy. (A man can leave work at noon Saturday—even in the largest city, Saint John—and within an hour be wading a trout stream or tracking one of the 22,000 deer that fall annually before hunters' guns.)

The people, you would learn, are industrious, responsible and hospitable. (Other than the railway tie-up, NB had only four strikes last year, involving the loss of 4,764 man-working-days.) In the last Provincial election, the town's resi-

dents voted better than two-to-one for the Liberals over the Conservatives, and the CCF candidate lost his deposit.

As far as Maritime Rights are concerned, the townspeople may know little about the constitutional legal points. But they do know NB prospered when there was a natural north-south flow of trade with New England, that Confederation switched this flow to east-west, that rising freight rates have hampered NB in selling to populous central Canada while tariffs have raised the cost of goods she must buy from central Canada. That is one reason they have agitated so long to get the Chignecto Canal dug between NB and Nova Scotia.

YOU'LL FIND the New Brunswicker worried by the continuing trend toward concentrating defence industries in Ontario and Quebec—because after a war, as happened the last time, these industries are converted to consumer goods and still more NB boys and girls pack up and leave.

The town resident you talk with probably has two brothers in New England, where New Brunswickers used to migrate, and he regularly sends them a taste of the seacoast in packages of dulse (marked "edible seaweed" for the information of skeptical customs men) and occasionally a fresh-caught salmon packed in ice. His eldest children are probably working in Ontario and Quebec.

W. A. (Bill) Moore, provincial deputy minister of industry, believes enterprise, ingenuity and hard work will yet turn the tide of migration from NB.

"I've seen the old pessimism and apathy disappearing like the morning mists," he says. New Brunswick's economic hopes are pinned, he asserts, on developing full employment from such resources as timber and fish. Timber has been achieving this, but fish marketing is just in its lusty infancy.

He points out numerous large new plants have been springing up along the North Shore to process the expanding catches of fish and send their products fresh, chilled, quick-frozen or canned all over the continent. Off the Bay of Chaleur coast, where Channel Islanders two centuries ago built a fishing fleet that grew to be the biggest in British North America, draggers are scooping up cod in great cone-shaped nets and bringing catches ashore in a steady flow.

Water power will turn the wheels of New Brunswick's future industries. While there has been perennial talk of tremendous hydro-electric projects at Passamaquoddy Bay, on the Petitcodiac River and as part of the Chignecto Canal, the likeliest source is the St. John River.

New Brunswick's cities* are actively planning for the future. Saint John, fourth largest wooden ship-owning port in the world in windjammer days, is today one of Canada's all-year-around national ports and is making a determined bid to become an even greater all-around transportation centre—sea, land and air.

"The old place hasn't changed a bit," people used to say after 40 years' absence. They don't say it today. The venerable city is having a face-lifting. Miles of modern steel and concrete docks, sprawling acres of transit sheds have replaced the wharves and sheds devastated by fire in 1931. The port has one of the world's largest drydocks. The Canadian Pacific liners have come home from Halifax to make Saint John their winter terminal again, nearly 20 years after a waterfront conflagration drove them away, and an up-to-the-minute $1,100,000 immigration and customs building has just been opened. In wartime, Saint John didn't have the glamor of Halifax, the convoy port, but it unobtrusively did more cargo-handling, which makes payrolls.

A large new airport is nearing completion, a new viaduct will soon break a mid-city traffic bottleneck, a harbor bridge is next. Hundreds of new homes have popped up, the population of the city and suburbs has grown to 80,000.

Industrially Saint John leads the four Atlantic Provinces in value of manufactured products—$40 million annually. Here the CPR has 1,400 employees with a payroll over $4 million a year, and the CNR has several hundreds. Biggest industrial news of the day is the proposal of Saint John Sulphite Ltd. for a $20 million expansion of its pulp mill.

Saint John's city business is run under the "council-manager" system, with an executive director responsible to the council. The mayor is George E. Howard, General Manager of the Saint John Iron Works. There are two principal hotels—the Admiral Beatty, largest in the province, and the Royal. City's biggest tourist feature is the Reversing Falls, whose churning rapids change direction with the tides.

Two boyhood Saint John residents who come back occasionally are MGM's Walter Pidgeon and Louis B. Mayer. It was here, in a concert, that young Walter Pidgeon made his first public appearance—singing, with quaking knees, "Blow, thou wintry wind."

"WITHIN 40 years," they'll tell you in NB's second largest city, "Moncton will be the metropolis of the Atlantic Provinces." And if civic spirit can do it, Moncton will be. It is a city of 30,000 boosters, at least half of whom were attracted from other places.

Expanding rapidly as a manufacturing, distribution and railway centre, Moncton is stretching out in all directions. Primarily it is one of Canada's strategic railway points, the headquarters of the CNR Atlantic Region, with 4,300 employees in and around the city earning $13 million annually. In World War II, 3,000 freight cars passed through Moncton every 24 hours; trains moved out at the rate of 100 a day.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 29

*They have six daily newspapers—the Saint John "Telegraph-Journal" and "Times-Globe" (circ. 43,635); Moncton "Times" and "Transcript" (18,493); Moncton "L'Evangeline" (French; 6,696); Fredericton "Gleaner" (10,149). NB has eight radio stations—two in Saint John, one each in Moncton, Fredericton, Newcastle, Edmundston, Campbellton, Sackville (also home of the CBC international short-wave station).

—NB Information Bureau

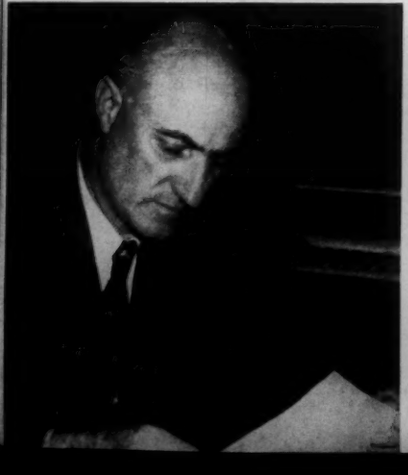
POTATOES *of NB supply 15-25 per cent of Canadian market—about $20 million annually.*

—NB Information Bureau

NB LUMBER *reaches markets of Britain, U.S. and Canada. Annual forest revenue: $130 million.*

—NB Information Bureau

POWER-*and-paper company marks north-shore Bathurst as an important industrial centre.*



INDUSTRIALIST *K. C. Irving coordinates, lumber, oil and shipping.* —CP

DRYDOCK *at Saint John is the largest in the British Commonwealth. The harbor (along with Halifax) replaces Montreal as winter quarters for ocean ships.* —NB Information Bureau

BENEFACTOR *Lord Beaverbrook is most famous "native son" of Newcastle.* —CP

—Miller

RUIN OF WAR, *shown here in freight yards of Seoul, aids Communist appeal.*

—Wheeler

TECHNICAL *assistance of West aims at improving East's primitive methods.*

# LOOKING BEYOND KOREA

## Colombo Plan for Alleviating Poverty of South-East Asia Free World's Counter to False Promises of Communism

**by Willson Woodside**

MANY military lessons are being learned in Korea which should be invaluable in enabling us to fight effectively in Asia wherever we must. But surely the much bigger lesson of Korea is that military action alone is not the answer to the spread of Communism in Asia.

In an area where Communism is already feeding on mass poverty a modern military campaign passes like a hurricane, levelling even the wretched mud-and-thatch huts of the peasants, uprooting the railways and blasting such industry as has been painfully built up.

It is a serious question, often asked, whether in destroying so much in Korea in our attempt to save the country's freedom, we may not leave the people even readier prey for the Communists. The only way to avert that, as is now recognized, will be to organize a big reconstruction program.

This experience argues strongly for a *construction* program for the rest of free Asia *before* it falls to the Communists. Such a program was first suggested officially by President Truman in Point Four of his inaugural speech, two years ago. It has been taken up by the United Nations in its Technical Assistance Program, and by the nations of the British Commonwealth in the Colombo Plan.

The threatening famine in India points up the main purpose of the Colombo Plan, the raising of food production in this poverty-stricken and over-populated area, by teaching better farming methods, by bringing in new machinery but even more by imparting through instructors the technical knowledge of more advanced countries, and by irrigation projects.

### Biggest Share to India

The greater part of the latter are planned for India, which is, indeed, to receive about two-thirds of the benefits of the first Colombo Plan. How urgent is this basic approach is shown by some recent Indian statistics. They have 160 irrigation projects mapped out. The cost of the grain they have had to import during the past five years would have paid for about one-fifth of them, would have ensured the extra grain needed, and provided much electrical power for industry.

To break this vicious circle, outside money is to be infused. It is hoped to secure it by the release of sterling balances, by loans from the International Bank, outright gifts from such contributors as Canada and the United States, and later on, as the program progresses, through private investment.

The Colombo Plan was put together by having each of the participating countries, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, Singapore, and North Borneo prepare a six-year plan of their own for economic development. These separate plans were then heavily curtailed by the Colombo planning committee to put together a program which would be balanced within itself and feasible in size. Its cost is put at $5.2 billions.

A third of the investment is to go into agriculture, mainly rice production. Another third is marked down for transport. Of the remainder, half is to go into health, education and housing programs. Industry and mining get a tenth of the total, and fuel and power 6 per cent.

### TVA-type Valley Projects

By far the largest share is to go to India, where a number of valley developments along the lines of the famous Tennessee Valley Authority in the U.S. are projected, combining irrigation, power and soil conservation schemes. The biggest of these, on the Sutlej River, is to cost some $150 millions. The whole Colombo Plan aims to put 13 million acres of new or reclaimed land under cultivation, to irrigate 13 million more acres, to produce 6 million more tons of food grains, and to generate over a million more kilowatts of electricity.

For Pakistan, which was left by partition with very little industry, the industrial share of the program is doubled. But from the inception of the Colombo idea, more emphasis has been put on imparting technical know-how which would enable these nations to go ahead on their own, than in putting in machines.

One of the projects which Canada is particularly interested in supporting is that for extending technical schools and the engineering faculties of the universities. Within six years it is hoped that these will be turning out a full third more trained men (an increase from the present 150,000 men a year to 200,000), and thus speed up the "snowballing" process by which these men in turn impart some of their knowledge to others with whom they will work.

A graphic illustration of the task which is being taken on, and the opportunities which exist for lifting the agricultural level in these impoverished countries is given by some figures comparing output in India and the United States. In spite of much more intensive cultivation the Indian wheat yield is only 10 bushels per acre, compared to the American yield of 17 bushels; and the Indian cotton yield is only 66 pounds per acre, one-fifth of the American 313 pound yield.

One of the reasons for this is that the United States is able to use, on a farm area only one-sixth greater than India's, 65 times the amount of fertilizer. Similarly, the United States needs only 8 million workers on the land because she has 2½ million tractors; India, with only 10,000 tractors, has 73 million farmers plowing or scratching at the land.

The Commonwealth planners have always hoped that the United States, whose bold Point Four program has remained a rather vague promise, would come in on the Colombo Plan, once it was framed in practical detail. Mr. Acheson has promised that the U.S. would help with any plans for economic development of backward areas if it could be proved that dollar aid was the missing component. There is an 800 million dollar "missing component" in the Colombo Plan. But whether Congress will feel like jumping in, peeved as it is over India's attitude towards Chinese aggression, is another matter. However, an American delegation has gone to the new Colombo Conference to observe.

### More Food—More Mouths?

No one who has been connected with the framing of the Colombo Plan is oblivious to the dark cloud which hangs over it: will not the raising of the food supply and the level of health automatically stimulate the population increase with which it is trying to cope? At the present rate there will be 57 million more mouths to feed by the time the plan is completed. It is merely a hope that this rate of increase will taper off if the standard of living can be raised rapidly enough.

Yet has the free world any alternative but to carry through such projects, as its counter—and the kind of counter which will reach the masses—to the false promises of Communism?

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# World's Biggest Welcome Mat

## The English-Speaking Union Branches Bear the Hallmark "Hospitality"

IN SPITE of the seeming dubiety of its name, the English-Speaking Union has very clear-cut aims. It is an organization composed of American and British citizens dedicated to the increase of understanding between the two nations based on their common heritages of language, customs and laws. It believes that the relation between U.S. and Great Britain can be cemented through mutual exchange of information and hospitality.

This we learned in the course of conversation with Dr. C. H. Dickinson, an ordained clergyman who is General Manager of Ryerson Press, the Toronto publishing firm. Dr. Dickinson is an energetic, intense man who serves as President of the Toronto branch of E-SU.

"At the end of World War I," explains Dr. Dickinson, "an American named Walter Hines Page thought that we should capitalize on the close personal friendship between Britain and the U.S. that had developed during the war. So did Sir Evelyn—that's 'eefflin'—Wrench. Sir Evelyn founded the English-Speaking Union in 1918—he was thinking right along the same lines as W. H. Page."

Since its inception the Union has now climbed to a 41,000 membership and has 75 branches throughout the English-speaking world. "The only requisite for membership is that you're an American or British citizen and that you believe in the aim of the Union."

Translated to working terms, E-SU's hospitality means the exchange of members between the member countries and from one branch to another. Dartmouth House (and Concord House across the street) in London's Mayfair, offers accommodation at a moderate fee for members visiting England from the U.S. and elsewhere.

—Ashley & Crippen

DR. C. H. DICKINSON

In the two houses there are public rooms for dining, dancing and other gatherings as well as the private rooms for overnight staying. Besides this full social program there's the Dartmouth House Travel Bureau which arranges for concerts, theatres and other functions that interest visitors. This is where the vital exchange takes place.

Besides Dartmouth and Concord House, there are 24 other branches of E-SU in Great Britain in such places as Oxford, Stratford-on-Avon, Cambridge, Canterbury, and 11 more scattered throughout the Commonwealth (Canada has one, in Toronto, with one in Ottawa and one in Hamilton pending). The American separately financed counterpart of E-SU in U.S. has 41 branches stretching from New York City to San Francisco. Since the membership fee is from $5 to $10, many American citizens prudently join before embarking on a trip to England. So far about 17,000 Americans have derived benefit from the hospitality offered by E-SU.

Literary and cultural exchange is important to E-SU. "Teachers come to us from Britain and the U.S. on Page travelling scholarships, named after Walter Hines Page. They stay with us and we pay their expenses while they're here and then we arrange for their trip to the next Branch."

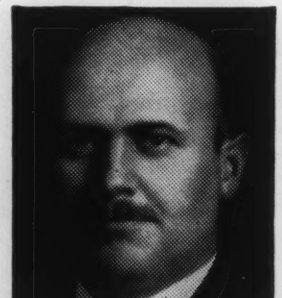
The Toronto Branch, with 425 members also holds monthly meetings where British visitors have an opportunity of meeting Canadians.

"I expect that the real benefit of belonging to the Union," Dr. Dickinson observes, "is just in the very exchange of views between one member and another. The Union is non-political and non-professional. "But you never can tell, though. Very often two businessmen will get together at one of our gatherings and—well, no telling what might come out of it."

When not shedding hospitality—he's very qualified so to do—Dickinson is General Manager of Ryerson's (since 1937) which he describes as the only publishing house in the English-speaking world that coordinates religious and secular publications. Ryerson Press was founded in 1829 by the educationist Egerton Ryerson.

—*John Brody.*

"It was a great year!"



. . . states Major General A. Bruce Matthews, C.B.E., D.S.O.
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# NATIONAL ROUND-UP

**Ontario:**

## EXIT MILCH COW

THE 80-ODD legislators in the provincial chamber at Queen's Park weren't particularly awake when Premier Frost made his statement but the people in the nine other provinces of Canada well might have listened. They probably wouldn't have believed what they heard.

Mr. Frost stated his policy on relations with the rest of Canada.

His Government, he said, hadn't any thought that Ontario was a "milch cow." It didn't think the province was being milked for the benefit of the rest of Canada.

Rather, "it would be to the advantage of all to encourage a more even distribution of industry across Canada, so that the burdens as well as the benefits may be more widely shared, even though that course might lead to some loss in economic efficiency.

"The prosperity of Ontario with four and a half million people depends on the prosperity of Canada. I hope they find oil in Saskatchewan. And I hope they find it in large measure in the province of Manitoba. And I hope it attracts the people of Ontario there.

"I hope the provinces in the east will prosper. We know the difficulties that Mr. Smallwood, the premier of our tenth province, is facing because of the scarcity of industry in that province. We hope that industry will go to Newfoundland, and that it will help raise the standard of the people in that province and they will prosper from industry.

"I hope the same thing will be true in Nova Scotia. I would like to see in this province the people burning more Nova Scotia coal and I hope that matters will come about in the next few years to make that possible.

"The prosperity of Ontario is dependent upon the prosperity of Canada. This is a new day and people take a new view of these great problems."

The statement was made little more than ten years after former Premier Hepburn had declared that Ontario was the "milch cow" for the rest of the Dominion and he intended to see that this was stopped.

■ Ontario's much disparaged 500,000 word Hope Report on Education came in for still another attack.

Cynically, Farquhar Oliver, Liberal leader in the Legislature said somebody should tell U.S. band-leader Phil Harris about it.

It was that something which nobody wanted and nobody knew what it was and which Mr. Harris had been singing so much about.

It was "The Thing".

—CP

NEW POST: *Herman W. Quinton, recently appointed Senator from Newfoundland, relinquishes post of Provincial Treasurer to assume his new role.*

**Manitoba:**

## WINDFALL

CIVIL SERVANTS in Manitoba heard good news from Premier D. L. Campbell early in the present session of that province's legislature. He disclosed during the throne speech debate that his Government was planning "substantial" pay increases for civil servants and that the increases would take a total bite out of the budget of somewhere in the neighborhood of $450,000.

He revealed no details of the specific increases. Neither did he say when the increases would come into effect. But it is assumed they will apply from April 1 when the province's fiscal year begins.

Including statutory increases provided for in the Civil Service Act the Premier said that in the past four years, civil service salaries had increased by about $2,200,00 in Manitoba.

## REVERSED FIELD

RENT CONTROL legislation of some form is to be introduced by the Manitoba Government during its current legislative session. This bit of cheering news for rentors was disclosed by Hon. Charles E. Greenlay, Minister of Labor in the Legislature. He told the members only that the Government intended to bring in legislation at the present session dealing with rent control. And there he stopped, declining to divulge any more information.

His statement gave no lead as to what the legislation might be.

—CP

FLYING PUCKSTERS: *Hockey-playing paratroopers of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry prepare to board a plane for Vernon, BC, and a parachute drop to keep a hockey date. Meanwhile 2nd Bn. goes into action in Korea.*

**Alberta:**

## RED-FACED?

COMMUNIST influence, real or alleged, threatened last week to split the Farmers' Union of Alberta clean down the middle. A storm which had started rumbling at the FUA's annual convention last December blew up again with the resignation of four of its 24 directors on the grounds that their position was made untenable by "the presence of Communism in the central board".

It had all started when one director, F. E. Maricle, travelled to Sheffield and Warsaw for the World Peace Conference organized by the Red-fronted peace movement. The directors had suspended him, and another director, Ray Garneau, on the grounds of suspected sympathy with Communism, shortly before the annual convention. The convention passed resolutions barring "known Communists" from holding office in the FUA, but left the ultimate suspension of Messrs. Maricle and Garneau up to the board. The board, in turn, formally requested the resignation of the two men, but when these resignations were not forthcoming decided to take legal advice to see whether outright expulsion was possible under the FUA constitution.

The question simmered for more than two months, until the four directors who have now resigned decided that there was a "lack of initiative and interest on the part of some leaders of this organization in attempting to carry out a directive of the annual convention to rid the organization of its Communistic tendencies."

On their part, the remaining 20 members of the board retorted that a sub-committee was still studying legal angles, "having in mind the necessary changes to be made in the constitution to enable the board to carry out the wishes of the convention." Beyond that, they made no comment; as for Messrs. Maricle and Garneau, they were preserving a stony silence. The main body of Alberta farmers, overwhelmingly anti-Communist, continued to wonder what it was all about.

—CP

SKY SCANNER: *Col. H. E. Brown of Brandon, Man., has been appointed director of Canada's over-all anti-aircraft defences against possible invasion or bomb attack by air.* (See People.)

**Saskatchewan:**

## TO THE HUSTINGS?

PREMIER T. C. Douglas went as high as he could go in international politics when he suggested an election issue for the people of Saskatchewan during the throne speech debate in the Saskatchewan Legislature.

Just one week after the House opening, Premier Douglas came through with the election hint—the first such talk to come out of any of the Legislatures or Parliament, now in session across the country.

He was winding up his contribution to the debate, with a defence of the CCF party's foreign policy and an attack on Canada's policy on Korea. He gave his view that the people of Saskatchewan would fight to defend themselves against aggression but were not prepared "to send their sons to be slaughtered in foreign lands to bolster up discredited régimes."

"I am so confident that the people of Saskatchewan want peace with justice that I, for one, am prepared, if necessary, to test the opinion of the people of this province on this very important question," he said.

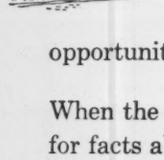
Afterwards, the premier was noncommittal when asked if he meant to call an election on this issue—but he said he did not mean a public opinion poll or a plebiscite.

## TIME FOR CURLING

WESTERN farmers as a whole are losing plenty of money through neglecting to produce sheep, says A. H. Ewan of the Animal Husbandry Department of Saskatchewan U.

He has produced figures to show there's twice as much money in sheep

"IT WILL MAKE
*a big difference!*"



There's going to be a new factory out on River Road. It will make a big difference to the town—another payroll, more jobs, more opportunity, more business for merchants.

When the local bank manager was asked for facts about the town as a possible factory site, he got them—fast. After a while things worked out.

Now the town has a new industry. The bank manager has a new customer. Soon he will be servicing the factory's payrolls, extending seasonal credit, making collections, supplying market information . . . doing all the things a local bank manager is trained to do.

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today as in cattle—even though beef is fetching fantastic prices. Not many sheep are raised in Saskatchewan (about 250,000 now in the province) and he'd like to see many, many more. To interest farmers he has offered to graze their flocks on a 5,000-acre farm the university has about 20 miles from Saskatoon. The cost would be negligible to the farmers, but he hasn't much hope there'll be many takers. They still shy away from livestock, even though the profits are greater than from wheat growing.

But raising wheat is easier work and the farmers are not tied down. It allows them more time to curl and live in town and that trend is among the big features of Saskatchewan life today.

■ Having, apparently, won their battle for the Regina-Prince Albert hard-surfaced highway to run through Saskatoon, the Saskatoon Board of Trade suggests the road to Prince Albert should be continued to the northern city by "the shortest possible route". That is what the PA Board of Trade urged for the Regina-PA route. The shortest route would bypass Saskatoon by 30 miles!

**Newfoundland:**

## FOR TOURISTS

EXTENSION of pier and other facilities at Port aux Basques will be ready for the new ferry boat which was recently ordered for the North Sydney-Port aux Basques service.

D. Leo Dolan's recent report on how Newfoundland should boost her tourist business ties in with the ferry and the extension of the Trans-Canada highway; when the road is completed, tourist cabins erected and other accommodation provided, Newfoundland will be better able to cater to the anticipated influx of car-driving tourists.

Dolan's report, however, has one point which may cause opposition—the recommended leasing of certain rivers to groups for specific exploitation. Newfoundlanders have always liked to fish and hunt without too much red tape or government interference. Ponds and rivers, except when utilized for water power or hydro development, were always free except for the small license fee for salmon fishing.

**British Columbia:**

## THE RECKONING

BC's hospital insurance service is running into trouble. It's going to have to jack up its rates again (now $2.75 a month for a family for unlimited hospital stays, when a patient manages to get in). The coalition Government is shuddering at the thought, and is paving the way with speeches to explain the need—rising costs, including higher wages for nurses.

It's several million dollars short and it looks as if the Government will have to dig into consolidated revenue to patch up the total, then start out again with higher rates.

Premier Johnson revealed the extent of the operation in a recent Vancouver speech. In two years, the service paid more than 400,000 accounts at a cost of $32,000,000, or about $60 each. Highest single account was $2,500 which, the premier said, would have been a back-breaker if the man had to pay that bill himself.

Biggest cry is a shortage of beds. Said the Premier: 270 beds completed since the service started, another 347 under construction, another 714 on the planning boards for next year.


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Canada:

# WHAT DEFENCE FOR $5 BILLION?

by Michael Barkway

THE House of Commons which heard Defence Minister Brooke Claxton announce the $5 billion defence program was drowsy and listless. Admittedly the expenditures announced were not exciting. $1.6 million for defence this year is a lot of money, but it's no more than everyone was expecting. $5 billion over three years is a useful figure to match the $14.1 billion announced by the U.K. for the same period. It's a way of keeping up with the Jones's. But it isn't otherwise impressive. It indicates a rate of expenditure in 1952 and '53 very little higher than for this year; and no one in his senses supposes that you can predict defence expenditure over three years, any more than you could predict this month's program last August.

The one advantage of projecting future expenditures is to show the general pattern of what you're aiming at; that emerged very clearly. The immediate operational build-up is concentrated on the air force. Both the Navy and the Army put heavy emphasis on being prepared to mobilize quickly if the need comes.

Three years hence the RCAF should have more men than the Army. Of the 40 fighter squadrons promised by 1954, 28 will be regular permanent force units. We now have three transport squadrons: the one maritime squadron is being increased to three. But the fighter squadrons will be expanded to more than a score, of which 11 — or half — will be stationed overseas. The important thing about this program is the phasing.

### Planes for Eisenhower

In this present year there can be very little improvement on the previous plans. A second squadron should follow No. 426 overseas this summer; then we'll have two overseas and two at home. It is not intended to put RCAF squadrons into General Eisenhower's integrated force until we have three of them over there. Three makes a "wing" in British terms, or a "group" in U.S. terms: it justifies an airfield of its own and enables us to take fuller operational control. But the third squadron will probably not be sent until we have six operational squadrons in being, and that will not be till the end of 1951 or early 1952.

The Canuck twin-engined Canadian fighter will be rolling by then; and the home squadrons will be starting to get them. But it's probable that the whole 11 will go overseas with F86's in the first place. They could be switched later when the Canucks are more plentiful.

During 1952 the RCAF will be growing just as fast as it can get the planes and training facilities. Everybody is keeping their fingers crossed that the men will volunteer fast enough to man the new equipment. Net RCAF intake in January was about 1,000: if that rate keeps up the RCAF will be all right. For the first two years of this three-year program we shall be increasing the air force as quickly as it can be done. In the third year — if the targets have not changed by then —there will be some slack. The flow of planes and men would have to be checked to keep within the limits now set. By that time—and not before—the training program will be approaching its goal of 3,000 men per year. Of these 1,900 will be Canadians, and 1,100 men from allied countries.

When Brooke Claxton announced that the total of armed services personnel would have to increase to 115,000, he was including women. The Cabinet has not yet, apparently, taken its decision about this; but it will have to come soon. The RCAF is the service which must have women for its radar network: it will need 5,000.

### Disappointment

The great disappointment about the air force plans is that the Defence Minister was not able to announce increased production of F86's from Canadair. This still depends on getting an increased supply of engines and some other equipment from the U.S. There is good hope that we may get them but throughout this year the things we need will be very scarce in the U.S. as well as here. Canadair's officially authorized rate, therefore, is still ten a month: this figure, which was considered secret, now seems to be public. Actually they are working at three times that rate now in order to catch up the delays caused by modifications. So it won't be a case of stepping up when we can get engines: it will be a case of cutting back if we can't get them.

Under the original contract with Canadair each plane cost — as Mr. Claxton said — more than $400,000, of which $175,000 per plane goes to the U.S. for engines and parts. That price will come down very considerably when the Government can sign a new contract for increased production. The hope is to be able to order 400 for the RCAF and 400 for the U.K. But this still depends on persuading the Pentagon that it can defend before Congress a decision to spare us the engines out of limited U.S. supplies.

The Navy's plans combine the quickest possible increase in manned effective units with the preparation of all the ships we can muster ready for mobilization. Mr. Claxton spoke of having 100 ships by 1954: he didn't say we could man them all. Now in commission and reserve there are 35 warships ranging from the aircraft-carrier down to minesweepers. New ships already ordered include seven anti-submarine escort vessels, 14 minesweepers, an ice-breaker and smaller vessels.

The order for new anti-submarine vessels will be increased very substantially. We won't get them any earlier, but we'll get more of them. Every available ship will be taken out of mothballs: notably about 15 last-war frigates and 18 "Bangor" minesweepers laid up at Sorel. The planned doubling of the Navy's manpower by 1954 will obviously not provide enough men to man these ships. But the ships will be refitted and equipped, so that they will be as far as possible ready for the reserves to take to sea if mobilization is necessary.

Three years in which to double the Navy's regular manpower may just be enough to get the men trained. But it will be an effort; and the most serious shortage will be in trained officers and some of the skilled trades.

### Build-Up Program

The Army, you might say, got its expansion last year ahead of the other services. Now its main effort goes into preparations for total mobilization: building up stores, weapons and equipment. The basic peacetime force of the regular army stays at three infantry brigades. They are the airborne brigade for home defence, consisting of the first battalions of the PPCLI, the RCR and the Royal 22nd; and nearly the equivalent of two other brigades training at Fort Lewis, consisting of the second and third battalions of the same regiments (less the 2nd PPCLI in Korea). One brigade from Fort Lewis is promised to General Eisenhower's integrated force in Europe, and it will take with it nearly all the gunners now available. Another regiment of field artillery will be necessary to make the other brigade self-supporting. There must also be some expansion of AA units to fit in with the early-warning radar system due to come into partial operation this summer.

The big disappointment in Mr. Claxton's statement about the Army was that he could say so little about the production end. Walkie-talkies and 155mm guns were all he could mention as being already agreed. The 155mm gun will probably be built at Sorel alongside the 3-inch 50 naval gun already being made there. Specifications of various other U.S. types of gun have been secured and examined. The authorities are now engaged in trying to decide which—mostly of the simpler types — are most suitable for manufacture here. Once the Canadian Government has made up its mind what it would like to make, the next step is to go to Washington and find out whether we could supply the U.S. with any of these items. This part of the program is lagging behind, and the indecisions seem to lie here rather than in Washington. It is wise to try to mesh our production into that of the U.S., so that we can concentrate on a few items and get a long run. But it would be good to get started soon.

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*Further information will be gladly given on request to the Headmaster,*

PHILIP KETCHUM, M.A.

**Trinity College School**

PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

51

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WORLD AFFAIRS

# THUNDER OUT OF NEVADA

## "Atomic Diplomacy" Seen in the Tests
## New Atomic Artillery, Missiles?

THE ATOMIC tests held in Nevada were probably "routine" in the sense that new developments needed testing. The official statement that they were held within the continental United States in order to save time is plausible on the surface. But still and all these tests have given a distinct feeling of "atomic diplomacy."

—© Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

Relatively speaking, Nevada is a remote area, and as anyone who has crossed it can never forget, a seemingly endless barren land. Yet the flash and the blast of the atomic explosions could be seen by millions, far away on the Pacific Coast. The tests were bound to be the best advertised explosions in history.

No bluster attended them; but the warning to those for whom it was intended should be unmistakable. And this warning, it now seems, may be a more effective one than the original use of the bomb in 1945 against Japanese cities. The Soviets have made a great effort through their "Stockholm Peace Petition" to organize the widespread repugnance then felt against using the bomb on civilian populations into a world-wide public opinion which would make the U.S. Government hesitate to do this again, lest it be branded as "barbarian."

### Hits at Soviet Strength

But the American Atomic Energy authorities have let it be understood, without definitely saying so, that the new atomic weapons which have been tested are designed for use against enemy troop concentrations. And that is a different thing entirely. Whether there has ever really been such a thing as "civilized" warfare, it has at least never been argued except by non-resisters that one should not try to kill enemy troops when they are attacking you—which is also when they are concentrated.

When the able and well-informed James Reston of the *New York Times* writes that "much more progress than is generally realized" is being made in American atomic development, it may be assumed that he has chosen his words carefully. The United States, he says, "will be considerably stronger in atomic power in the spring than it was last summer when the Korean War started."

The tests that have just been carried out, Reston asserts, were not timed at this particular period merely for scientific reasons. He implies that they were intended partly as a warning to the Soviets not to move against Yugoslavia, a possibility that is considered by the Western capitals as more imminent and more likely than an all-out attack by the Red Army through Germany.

Reston's colleague, William L. Laurence, with all his prestige as the scientific reporter chosen to view the test in New Mexico and the attack on Nagasaki in 1945, and write the first story of the atomic bomb, writes that it is certain that each of the five Nevada explosions tested a different model of weapon. He makes it plain that one of these at least was an atomic artillery shell. This is rather supported by the Atomic Commission's statement that no dangerous radiation effects were left by the explosions: for one of the main aims in developing atomic artillery would be to make it possible for defending troops to occupy the area affected.

Laurence gives other aims of American atomic weapon development as the reduction of the size and weight of the bomb, the strengthening of the container so that a greater part of the potential explosive power can be realized, and the incorporation of an atomic warhead in a guided missile.

A reduction in the size of the bomb raises the real possibility that the new twin-jet bombers, nearly as fast as jet interceptors, may be able to carry the A-bomb, something which would change all Soviet plans based on intercepting the lumbering B-36's.

All this must pose a stern new warning to the Soviets, in case they should be tempted to strike their big blow before the West can complete its defence preparations, now just begun. It strengthens the hope that our atomic lead is being maintained and gives us more time—if we use it well.—*W.W.*

—Miller

ONE OF STRONG *men of Italian Government is Randolfo Pacciardi, Minister of Defence. He learned to know the Reds as one of the commanders in Intern'l Brigade in Spain.*

—International

WESTERN AIR FORCES, *now going into rapid production with such new types as this F-86 jet fighter, being built by Canadair, Montreal, should be a good level above Soviet Air Force, with older types. And in the air, quality counts.*

## RIFT IN ITALIAN REDS

*Rome.*

DEFECTION of two important Communist deputies has dealt the Party a heavy blow, and on the eve of the first national party congress since the elections of 1948.

The abjurers are responsible leaders in that belt of rural Communist power which runs right across lower North Italy along the line of the Appenines. The defection in particular of Deputy Aldo Cucchi has seriously discomposed his constituency town Bologna, the Red rural capital. His fellow-quitter Magnani, equally important, was known already to be wavering. Their lead has been quickly followed by Umberto Musco, until recently secretary of the party organization at Benevento, in the south.

The 1948 election results shook the party so much that a six per cent drop in membership that year was later acknowledged. The party, however, still held the levers of the national trade union organization. In the same summer an attack on Togliatti, from which he amazingly escaped with his life, broke the torpid spell cast by the elections, facing the Government again with an alarming situation. But local Communist chiefs overplayed their hand at protest strikes and demonstrations, enabling the energetic Minister of the Interior, Scelba, to treat the demonstrations as virtually insurrectionary.

It seemed that the Government's next step must be to break the Communist grip on the trade unions. But this it has never yet felt strong enough to do. There is still no law regulating trade union life. The specifically Catholic groups of organized workers have broken away, and there have been two other splinters, but a strong majority still stick to the Communist-led CGIT.

The defections have been sufficient to preclude, in the last two years, any total strike of public services. One after another the strikes proclaimed against Italy's adherence to the Atlantic Pact, the receipt of Atlantic arms, and, most recently, the arrival of General Eisenhower have been exceedingly modest occurrences, cut down by the Communists themselves to lessen the impression of a fiasco, but unsuccessful even within these limits.

The party's propaganda machines have now been turned on full strength to drown the scandal with assertions that hundreds of new party members have been recruited in Emilian villages, as a "sharp retort to the traitors' defection". That there is plenty of popular support for the rebels is shown, for example, in the young army recruits at Reggio inventing a marching song with the refrain "Hurrah for Valdo (Magnani)", and the fresh crop of mural inscriptions.

### Form New Labor Party?

The really interesting aspect of this affair as it has developed so far is the sharp fillip it has given to the idea that it may be possible to form in Italy a strong Labor Party independent both of Moscow and of Christian Democracy. Nenni's Socialist Party has ruled itself out more completely than ever before by servilely echoing the Cominform's denunciations of the two rebel deputies as traitors and voting for their expulsion from the Chamber.

On the other hand, the small PSU Party, with a dozen deputies, has jumped back into prominence. Its leader, the left-wing ex-Communist novelist Ignazio Silone, is now closely in touch with the two rebels. When, as apparently is intended, they come out with a manifesto inviting public support for their position, they will take a line close to Silone's.

More than in the Communist Party itself the effect of the rebels action has been felt in the "fellow-travelling" organization of the former wartime Partisans, the ANPI. It may well be that this instrument in Communist hands will now become unserviceable.—*Cecil Sprigge, OFNS.*

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

# BARGAINING FOR MEAT

*London.*

HARD bargaining is still going on between this country and Argentina in regard to British purchases of meat. It has been going on for nine months, and for six months of that time the meat trade between the two countries has been suspended. No doubt the negotiators on either side are displaying great shrewdness and tenacity. No doubt national prestige is being stoutly upheld. The only trouble is that the British public is having to do without meat—or so nearly as makes little difference.

The meat ration in this country is now the lowest in memory. A grown man can comfortably tuck his ration of fresh meat for the week into a couple of match-boxes.

In making his grim announcement to the House of Commons the Minister of Food, Mr. Webb, defended bulk-buying on the ground that it kept prices down, and also that its was necessary so long as Argentina insisted on bulk-selling. As to the second point, there is good reason to believe that the Argentine Government is willing to turn the business over to the ordinary trade groups, if this country would be willing to do the same. But this country is not willing. That would be to deny the true faith.

As to the claim that bulk-buying has kept prices down, possibly it has—down to the point where meat costs almost nothing because there is almost none to buy. It may be a good thing to keep prices down, but it is a bad thing to keep the nation's standards of living down. And this is a particularly bad time to do it. A hungry man is a poor and sulky worker.

## RAVAGES OF FLU

THE EPIDEMIC of influenza which caused such havoc after World War I was called the "Spanish 'flu". The present epidemic in this country is spoken of as "Scandinavian 'flu". But whether or not it is due to "Virus A" from the North, instead of "Virus B" from the South, as the scientists insist, it still does its lethal work. People are dying at the rate of nearly 1,000 a week, work in factories, mines, and public services has been disorganized, hospitals are so crowded that neither doctors nor nurses can cope with the demand.—*P.O'D.*


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## U.S. AFFAIRS

### NEXT QUESTION

*Washington.*

GENERAL EISENHOWER, at this moment the most important voice in America, has come back from Europe and has said three things:

Europe will fight, the United States must defend Europe—"no alternative"—and the number of United States troops to be sent to Europe must not be specified but must remain "flexible" and without a "flat ceiling."

From the point of view of President Truman, this is excellent news.

But did General Eisenhower say anything else? He did. He said that Europe in the immediate future needed equipment more than manpower. Now from the point of view of many Congressmen this is very acceptable news. They would be much readier to send equipment to Europe than to send troops. But from the point of view of the European nations and of the Administration of the United States this definite statement by General Eisenhower creates a problem.

The way President Truman's advisers are thinking now is like this: From Eisenhower's report, the American people know that Europe will fight. But shall we have enough evidence to show that Europe will produce its fair share of equipment before sections of Congress start as much of a song and dance on Europe's capacity to produce equipment as they did on Europe's readiness to find manpower for the armies?

#### As U.S. Views Europe

At present, from the point of view of President Truman's Administration, the outlook is not good. Europe as a whole presents a scene where manufacturers hesitate to exchange trade secrets with one another, to standardize methods and retool and replan their production shops. Labor leaders resist the switching of labor from one craft to another, one factory to another, one city to another. Bankers do not wish to transfer funds from one firm to another, one industry to another, one country to another. Governments wishing to remain in power do not wish to exert pressure on these elements.

The leading countries in Europe can point to production much above pre-war levels and can emphasize that this has been accomplished in spite of the tremendous ravages of war. In their present mood, however, the American people are inclined to ask not what is being accomplished but what *can* be accomplished, always having in mind, rightly or wrongly, a view of Europe as a single entity.

"Will Europe fight?" That is the question the American people have wanted answered, and General Eisenhower has answered "Yes." Soon will come the question: "Will Europe produce?" Officials in Washington are hoping Europe will answer for itself before the Wherrys and Tafts get around to embarrassing the Administration with this self-same question.

*By Kenneth Harris, to the* London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT


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PEOPLE

## BANNERS FLYING

■ **Mrs. Winifred Roach Leuszler** of Toronto hopes to be the first Canadian to conquer the Channel. She's been one of Canada's top competition swimmers for 12 years and thinks she's now ready to try. She is 25 and the mother of three children, 3, 2 and 3 months, but marriage and motherhood have not dimmed her dream. Her husband is a carpenter who does not mind her swimming. "Sure," he says, "it sometimes disrupts the household a bit, but it's worth it."

■ Another top-flight Canadian swimmer is now a nurse at a Solomon Islands leper colony in the Pacific. **Marie Sharkey,** now 31 and formerly of Calgary, represented Canada in the fancy diving section of the 1938 British Empire Games in Australia. While aboard ship she met two missionary sisters of the Society of Mary bound for the Solomons. On her return to Calgary she joined the Marist order, studied nursing and became Sister Ambrose. After serving in a West Indian and other leper colonies, she has recently completed five years in the Solomons.

■ Saskatchewan seemed recently to have broken out in a rash of violins with the name **"Antonio Stradivari"** on them. One or two examples looked like the real McCoy. Hopes probably ran high in a few breasts till a man from Moosomin wrote prosaically to *The Leader-Post,* Regina. His violin, he said, had the same mark. But it bore the complete inscription: "Antonio Stradivarius, Cremonensis Faciebat, Anno 1725.—Made in Japan."

■ **Col. H. E. Brown,** 38, formerly of Brandon, Man., has been promoted from the rank of lieutenant-colonel to guard Canada's skies. At Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, his job is officially called "special employment in connection with the overall anti-aircraft effort," and will keep "both men and equipment at top preparedness." Since last May Col. Brown has been top staff officer at the Montreal headquarters of anti-aircraft command, based with the nerve centre of RCAF fighter defence. This job will now be taken over by **Lt.-Col. A. O. Hood,** also 38, formerly of Victoria, BC.

—CP

EXPERT *in the Alps or Laurentians.*

—Robert Muckleston

CODL *committee ready for the fray.*

■ A familiar figure in the Swiss Alps in former years, Canada's Governor-General has not been able to do as much skiing as he would have liked since coming to Canada. But, with next winter possibly his last here for some time, **Viscount Alexander** is getting as much practice as possible on Laurentian slopes.

■ The Regional Drama Festivals are now in action. Preliminary screening has been done in the various regions and successful plays have been invited to enter. In fact, the Maritimes have already welcomed Adjudicator **Robert Newton,** Supervisor of Drama in Middlesex County, England, and winners have been announced (round-up will be in later SN issue). Now he has moved on to Quebec; has yet to see Montreal, the three Ontario regionals, Vancouver and the prairie provinces. Picture above shows Central Ontario Drama League festival committee in action: **H. H. Norris** (l) Director of Central Ontario Drama League Festival in Toronto, March 12 to 17; **Sterndale Bennett,** who did preliminary screening; **Dr. Kenneth Levinson,** immediate past Director.

■ According to **Stuart Keate,** publisher of *The Victoria Daily Times,* lack of art is the major fault of present-day newspapers. With television and radio presenting the news, it is necessary for the press to find a new approach. Facts are no longer enough. "Journalism," he said, "is like the *nouveau riche,* not yet considered respectable as a profession." As for Canadian reporters, Mr. Keate, a former *Time* magazine correspondent, thinks "they are too darn polite."

■ **Lt.-Cmdr. Donald Knox** of Montreal is now commanding 825 Squadron, RCN Air Service at Dartmouth, NS. The squadron has been equipped with Avenger anti-submarine aircraft. No. 826 Squadron, commanded by **Lt.-Cmdr. J. N. Donaldson,** of Toronto, and No. 883 under **Lt. W. D. Munro** of Dunnville, Ont., left Halifax last week aboard the *Magnificent* for five weeks' flying training and exercises in the Bermuda area.

# "Please make the ice thicker, Daddy!"

Now, that's a problem, isn't it? You can't give a skating lesson on thin ice, so your trusting five-year-old puts it simply: "Please make the ice thicker, daddy . . ."

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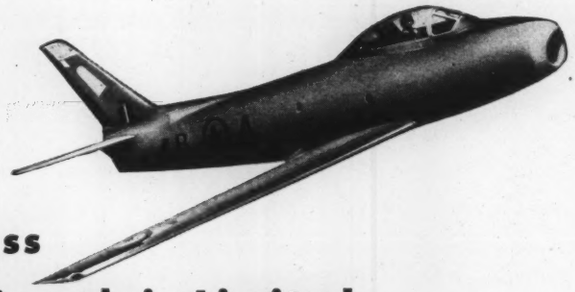

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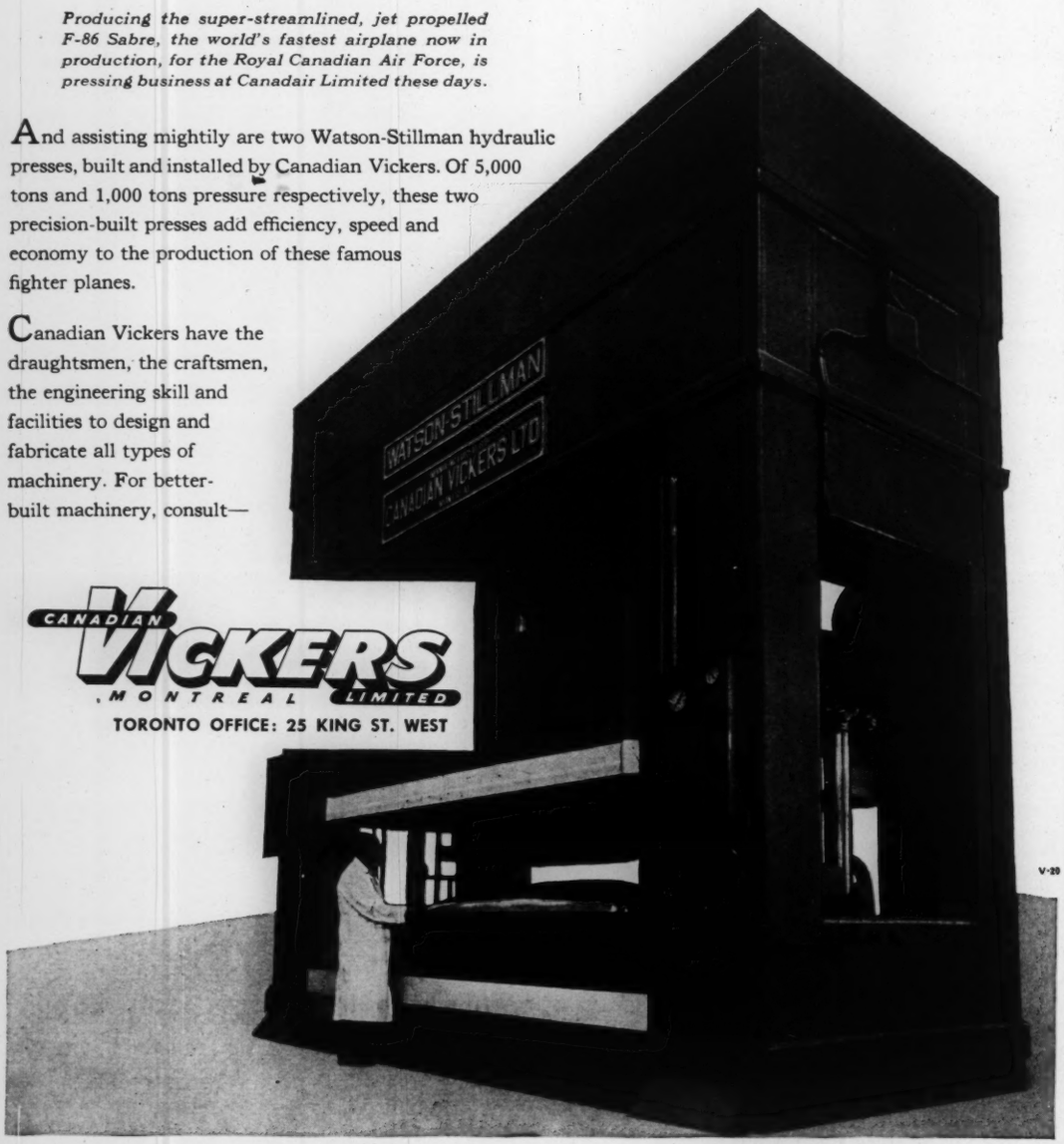


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## LETTERS

### FEPC Bill

I WAS EXTREMELY gratified to read your editorial in which you indicated that the time was ripe for legislation banning racial and religious discrimination in employment (SN, Jan. 16). I would like, however, to point out a discrepancy in your remarks which is rather misleading. You referred to the "Salsberg FEPC bill" on which Mr. Frost commented. Mr. Frost, as I recall, was not commenting specifically on a bill brought in by Salsberg but on similar bills presented by all three Opposition parties, including Liberals and CCF. Your remarks might have given the impression that this legislation was the concern of the Communists alone.

*Toronto, Ont.* B. BARNES

■ *The Salsberg bill happened to be the item before the House at the time, but it is quite true that the discussion was on the general question.*

### Pats in Korea

GENERAL BURNS needn't worry about the will-to-fight of the Canadian soldier in Korea (SN, Jan. 30). . . . That lad knows just as well in 1951 what aggression is, as he did in 1939-45. Stories from Korea say the Pats "want to get going."

*St. Catharines, Ont.* G. M. GORRIE

### True Meaning

AS AN ARDENT reader of SN and a personal reader of the Jan. 2 cover girl, Mr. W. P. Beavan's letter (SN, Jan. 30) interests me very much. . . . Webster defines "bovine" as "of or pertaining to—or like—the ox or cow." I wonder if the word in its true meaning has its correct use in [his] letter.

Jean Patchett, one of New York's top models (with over 24 magazine covers to her credit in the last year and an hourly rate of $30 when on assignment) weighs in at 108 pounds when stripped to her moderately full 68 inches. In Montreal—and in County Monaghan where I come from—we don't call *that* bovine!

*Montreal, Que.* IONA MONAHAN

### Dianetics

RE YOUR recent *Lighter Side* article on "Dianetics" (SN, Jan. 23), a 'ook at our ever-increasing mental asylums indicates that something more must be found to help these people than there is at present. Or is it that something new is to be scoffed at by ones with lesser foresight?

*Vancouver, BC.* MRS. L. SELLERS

### Jesuits' Books

PLEASE add to Mr. J. E. Middleton's "Jesuits' Lost Books" in *Letters* (SN, Dec. 26) the following:

In 1797, Father Cazot gave what remained from the Jesuits' College library to the *Séminaire de Québec*. The main library of Laval University has now 722 of these books, bearing the Jesuits Mission *ex libris*, some dated as far back as 1632. (From: *Annuaire Général de l'Université Laval*, 1950-51, Page 53.)

*Quebec, Que.* YVES DESMARAIS

MUSIC

## ON THE TABLES

A MAJOR music recording released this month should make all Canadian music-lovers proud. The vocal artist is soprano Frances James, well-known for her brilliant interpretations of operatic roles on CBC broadcasts. But Miss James has also made a name for herself in being able to handle the difficult, atonal, impressionistic themes —for most singers technically unpitchable—that modernists employ in today's musical media.

The new record is modernist Paul Hindemith's "Das Marienleben" ("Life of the Virgin Mary"), a long song-cycle exposition based on poems by Rainer Maria Rilke. It tells the story of Mary from the time of her birth, through the Annunciation, the Flight into Egypt, to the Death of Mary. As one might expect, the poetic content bristled with conceits of devotion (we couldn't understand the German but read Lister Sinclair's florid translation) but the words don't matter much anyway. What did matter was the supreme appreciation Miss James showed of the spiritual essences of such a story. Furthermore, she shows the vast technical forces necessary to bring about the peaks of dynamics and expression — which Hindemith plots separately, by the way—each building up to and tapering off from its own climax.

The vocal work is demanding of a serious listener—and the piano part, played by Dr. George Brough, written in a complementary way into the score, makes added listening demands. Still, "Das Marienleben" is worth the effort, to savor Miss James's vocalizing and, after some intense sessions, to break with some modest understanding into Hindemith's musical meaning.

On the technical side, the recording is for the most part good, excepting the occasional unevenness of tone levels between separate items of the long-playing record and some imperfect engineering on high vocal notes when the piano is in lower register. But only the hypercritical would bother.

—John Steele

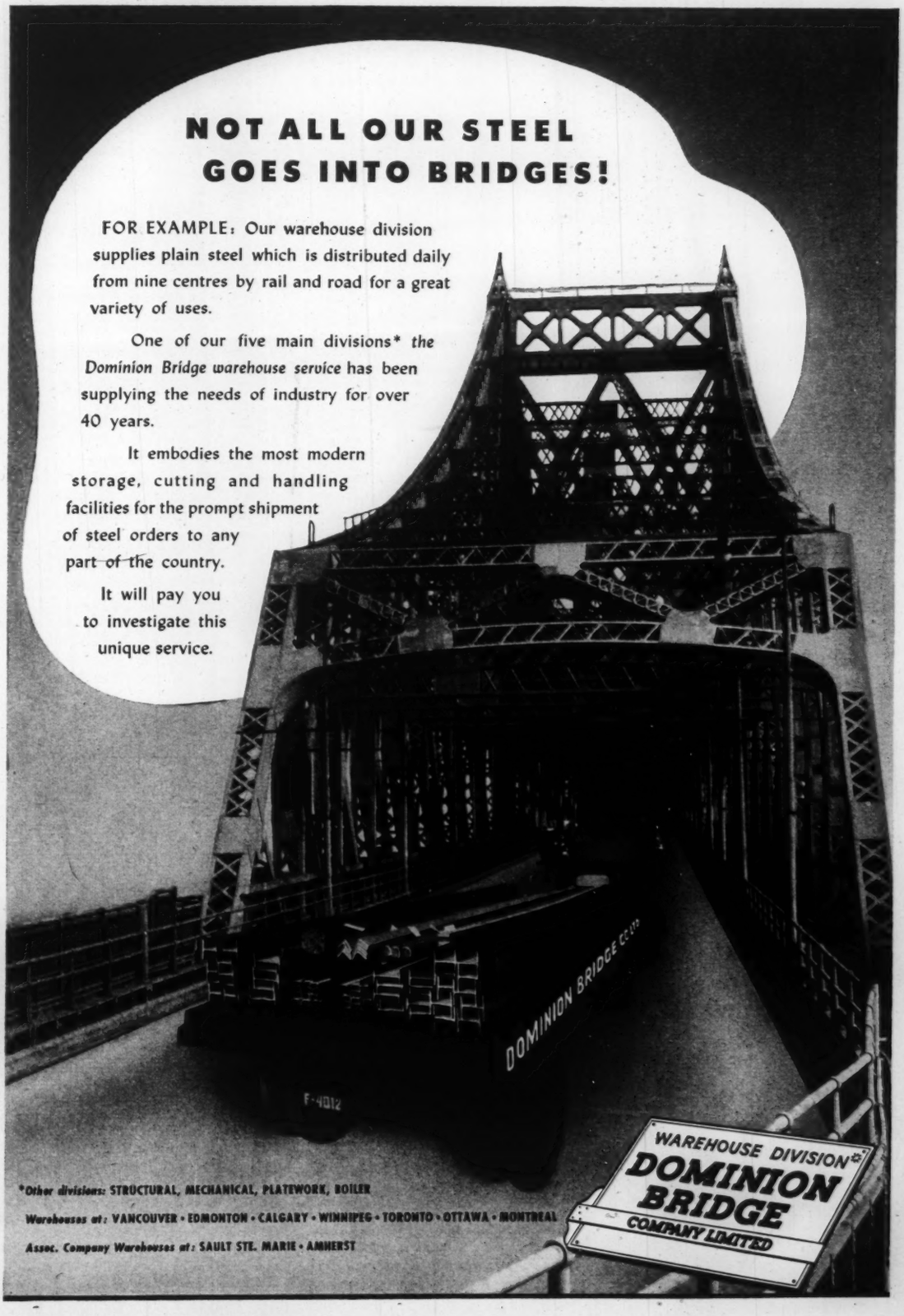
FRANCES JAMES: *Atonal light.*

Today's music will stand or fall, go ahead or slide back, in terms of men such as Hindemith. But they can only put themselves on paper. Only with competent artists like Frances James can the bold art forms carry forward the development. And Miss James's contribution here is indeed memorable.—*J.Y. (Lyrichord; in Canada, Musimart—33rpm.)*

SCOTTISH FANTASY — *Bruch.* Jascha Heifetz with the RCA Victor Orchestra under William Steinberg present a seldom-performed but intensely beautiful work. The filtering of the Scottish melodies through the romantic German's temperament should bring tears to the eyes of those who remember the scent o' the heather. Recording: good. *(Victor—33—LM4)*

BRANDENBURG CONCERTI NOS. 2 AND 3—*Bach.* The Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra under Karl Münchinger add these to the already released Fourth and Sixth and continue in the same fine authenticity and living spirit of the earlier record. Recording: flawless. *(London—33—LPS226)*

CONCERTO NO. 2 IN E-FLAT MAJOR and CONCERTO NO. 4 IN E-FLAT MAJOR FOR HORN AND ORCHESTRA—*Mozart.* Dennis Brain with the Philharmonia Orchestra under Walter Susskind for the Second, and with the Halle Orchestra for the Fourth. A formidable prop is Brain who gives both the wit and delicacy of the difficult Mozart scores. Recording: excellent. *(Columbia—33—ML2088)*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EDUCATION

# RADIO IS "R" NO. 4

## CBC School Broadcasts Give an Edge To Sharpen Routine Classroom Work

**by J. E. Parsons**

FROM MOPPETS to adolescents, more and more Canadian children listen in on CBC school broadcasts in 20,000 classrooms across the Dominion. Estimated student audience for the current academic year is half a million; about the same number of adults listen at home.

School broadcasting isn't very old. CBC's first experimental ones were in 1938, in British Columbia. Then came the war. Not many schools possessed radios and they were not easy to acquire. But in 1942 CBC decided to put the school broadcasts on a nation-wide basis; carried "Heroes of Canada." And there has been rapid and uniform progress ever since.

Since Canada has no federal Department of Education, the CBC was faced with the problem of how to arrange programs to recognize all provincial curricula. The solution: the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting with its representatives from all provincial Departments of Education, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, the Conference of Canadian Universities and the Canadian School Trustees' Association. Its duty is to plan future programs.

### The Provinces Are In, Too

So widespread has been the public interest in these national weekly broadcasts (on Fridays and now over a network of 50 stations) that the provincial Departments of Education have set up their own cooperating programs, heard four days a week. Total result: more than 1,200 annual school broadcasts or a minimum of half-an-hour per school-day. This is rather remarkable when you consider that less than half the States across the border enjoy any school broadcasting facilities at all.

The cost? The provincial Departments pay approximately $200,000 annually for their four-a-week; the CBC spends about the same amount. And the high standard seems to justify the expense. A number of the broadcasts have even won awards in open competition at the Institute for Education by Radio, held every year in Columbus, Ohio.

Most of the credit goes to "Rex" S. Lambert, Supervisor of CBC School Broadcasting since its inception in 1943. It would be hard to find a more suitable man. He was with the BBC for many years and developed adult education for them. For four war years he broadcast CBC's "Old Country Mail." He has written pamphlets, articles and books, including "Franklin of the Arctic" which won a Governor General's "best juvenile" award.

For its school broadcasts CBC lays down two specifications: useful educational experience and radio showmanship. Not all subjects lend themselves readily to radio treatment. Crafts training and domestic science are too visual (their innings will come on TV); spelling and mathematics are too low in entertainment value. Best results have been obtained in history, music, languages and literature.

Most popular subject is music appreciation and it is included on all provincial radio curricula. Junior programs feature rhythmic activities, singing and listening; intermediate and senior include folk music, choral and orchestral concerts, and identification of an orchestra's instruments. Both recordings and live musical performances are utilized.

Almost as popular are scenes from Canadian, British and world history.

The dramatization of books has done much to stimulate reading. And the radio is an unsurpassed medium for spoken verse. Last year Dr. E. J. Pratt ably demonstrated this by reading from his own poems. Shakespearean dramas have been successful, too. Last year it was "Macbeth"; the year before, "Julius Caesar." "Hamlet" started Feb. 2; plays six consecutive Fridays, with John Colicos as Hamlet, Lorne Greene as the Ghost, and Bob Christie at Horatio.

A few provinces have experimented with art broadcasts where students are stimulated, by suggestion or by image-provoking music, to draw and paint. Oral French courses are part of most provincial programs. Even students of Latin and Greek are helped by dramatized scenes of ancient life, in which practice is given in derivation and word-building.

Nor are the juniors forgotten. CBC presents the ever-popular "Kindergarten of the Air" daily. Designed mainly for home-listening, it has also been found useful in kindergarten classes as well. In charge of the "Air" kindergarten: Dorothy-Jane Goulding (Ophelia in "Hamlet") and Ruth Johnson, both well known in drama and radio.

The CBC has not limited itself entirely to Canada and things Canadian. Back in 1948 it exchanged programs with Britain, Australia and New Zealand. This proved so successful that BBC has taken over for inter-Commonwealth distribution. This year South Africa and Ceylon have been added and each country will contribute one 15-minute broadcast for children aged 10-12. The series starts March 16; then continues on April 6, 13, 20 and 27.

### "Let's Make an Opera"

This Spring the CBC is further extending itself. It is to have a fling at opera. On May 4, 11 and 18, it will do "Let's Make an Opera"—by outstanding young English composer Benjamin Britten. In England, this opera has been presented at music festivals all over the country. Part I is a rehearsal by children doing an opera of their own. Part II is the opera itself—about a chimney sweep. Some of the Provincial Departments of Education are making special arrangements to have their schools trained to participate in the four "audience songs."

While radio thus provides a wonderful medium for influencing thought and action, it will never be a substitute for the teacher. Nor is it meant to be. Radio does not teach school; it makes classroom work more palatable and more effective by enlarging the teacher's scope and equipment.

—Gilbert Milne

GETTING TOGETHER *on the School Broadcasts of "Hamlet" are Lou Applebaum, composer; Earle Grey, director; Richard S. Lambert, Supervisor of School Broadcasts; T. V. Dobson, Assistant Supervisor, and Lola Thompson, producer.*

ART

# SHADOWS LONG DISPELLED

THOUSANDS of Canadians are currently being given a rare opportunity to see an important part of the famed French Vollard collection of modern painting. This opportunity has come about by a strange series of circumstances. Before they could hang from Canadian gallery walls, the Vollard pictures had to survive the threat of German seizure, an escape across the Atlantic, seizure by the British Admiralty at Bermuda as suspected German war "loot" and a year-long litigation involving claims of ownership by the City of Paris. However, after more than a decade of indecision, the pictures were recently restored to their rightful owners, the heirs of critic and dealer, Ambroise Vollard. They are being exhibited in Canada under the auspices of the National Gallery at Ottawa, into whose care the paintings were secretly entrusted by the British authorities in 1940.

The 63 Vollard paintings, first shown in Ottawa, and recently at the Art Gallery of Toronto, are but a few of the thousands of canvases amassed, kept or turned over, by one of the greatest of all dealers and connoisseurs, Ambroise Vollard. Born in the small Indian Ocean island of La Rèunion, Vollard first studied law in Paris but, after frequenting the city's Left Bank and encountering the artists there, he turned to art criticism. It was not long before he added collecting and what might be termed "creative" dealing to his activities. Artists who are now considered the giants of modern painting—Cézanne, Gauguin, Renoir, Rouault, Picasso—found a shrewd and understanding patron in Vollard. Gifted with an acute intuition for judging quality in art, he also possessed a genuine sympathy for the artist's problems. They returned his friendship and many

VOLLARD *by Cézanne. Parisian dealer sat for many famed artists. Friend of Renoir, Picasso, Rouault and others, he consistently backed "winners" in the field of painting.*


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BRITISH RAILWAYS

painted his portrait, among them Renoir, Cézanne, Picasso and Rouault. Once, he gave 115 sittings to Cézanne for a portrait (see cut), after which marathon modelling chore the painter remarked that he was "not altogether displeased with the painting of the shirt".

The paintings which are currently being shown in Canada are among those willed to Vollard's two sisters after he was killed in a Paris motor accident in 1939. Included are some of Paul Cézanne's more important late works, two glowing, major Dégas pastels, three Gauguins, ten Rouaults and 37 of Renoir's radiant studies, mostly small sketches, but including a few large canvases such as the "Portrait of Vollard as a Toreador."

The generally high level of quality represented throughout this exhibition is the best sort of tribute to Vollard's position in the developments of modern French art during the first part of this century.

In a short appreciation, Vollard's friend, European critic Lionello Venturi aptly remarks: "Few are those who understand artistic quality and much fewer those whose artistic intuition is so independent of the trends of their time, that their taste can be appreciated only after their death. Their destiny is tied to the destiny of the artists but if it is more veiled by shadows, it is not the less noble or useful to mankind." Such a man was the late Ambroise Vollard.

—Asch

"IRON BIRD" *by Archambeault.*

## AMBASSADOR

CANADA'S contribution to the Open Air Sculpture Exhibition to be held in London's Battersea Park this year is a work by Louis Archambeault called "Iron Bird." The Montreal sculptor is now nearing completion of the ten-foot high work in wrought steel (a model is shown). It is the only work invited from Canada.

Mr. Archambeault is a member of the Sculptors Society of Canada and has currently an exhibition of his work in the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts. He has a string of honors to his credit, among them, the first prize in the annual art contest of the Province of Quebec in 1948 and the $1,500 award for applied arts in 1950.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

PARTNERS *in marriage and architecture, Jane Drew and Maxwell Fry, examine model of a teacher's bungalow which they designed for the Gold Coast Gov't.*

# *Bridges and Kitchens*

by Wendy Hall

VISITORS to the Festival of Britain 1951, will have many opportunities of seeing—on the site of the South Bank of the Thames, at London—examples of the work of outstanding contemporary British architects. Among them is a woman, Jane Drew. In a relatively small number of years she has won a national and international reputation in fields into which few women architects have ventured.

Jane Drew's contribution to Britain's Festival includes a restaurant under Waterloo Bridge, a smaller restaurant, the small main entrance near Waterloo Bridge. And a pedestrian bridge. The latter is being watched with interest by experts, since it introduces techniques not previously used.

Both as an architect and as a woman, Jane Drew represents what might be called the post-feminist movement in Britain. Forty years ago a woman would have needed a thick skin and ultra-sharp elbows to accomplish all that she has done.

Today, quietly, without fuss or militant feminism, she has designed wartime factories in Britain, villages in West Africa, schools in Arabia, West Africa and Togoland. With her husband, Maxwell Fry, she is now at work on the new University of Nigeria. She was once Assistant Town Planning Officer in West Africa.

Jane Drew works in partnership with her husband, a well-known modern architect. She does not regard her achievements as extraordinary in a woman, because, professionally, she thinks of herself only as an architect. She believes that, professionally, women should be judged according to the contribution they make, and neither hindered nor pampered because of their sex. She sees no question mark between marriage and a career.

All she asks is that if a woman has children, her profession should allow temporary release from her work.

Her own life typifies this attitude. She has two children and her marriage is a professional, as well as a human partnership. A Georgian house in London holds both her office and her home.

She is known among architects as a good person to work for. They know her as one who can always get good staff because she creates pleasant surroundings, encourages initiative, and, being full of ideas, stimulates their growth in others.

Jane Drew has taken part in the postwar movement in Britain to make kitchens and workshops more efficient. "I believe that however streamlined and cupboard-lined kitchens may be, there should be a place where some colorful china can be seen, instead of being hidden behind doors. And there should be wall space for pictures."

Kitchen-designing, however, is only a small part of her work. Her love of space draws her towards the planning of schools, universities and large buildings. Here there are opportunities for the extensive designing of assembly halls, courtyards, and open areas where the planting of trees and shrubs can humanize and add grace.

For her architecture is a human, and not merely an intellectual activity. In the foreword to an issue of the *Architect's Year Book*, in which she has proved herself as imaginative an editor as she is an architect, she has made the plea: "Let head and heart work together with passion and discipline." The synchronizing of head and heart is probably her best contribution to contemporary architecture.

This is evident, too, in her theories on town planning. In one of the "New Town" projects on which she and her husband are working, she has some opportunity of putting into practice her belief that small houses should mingle with large blocks of flats; that light factories should be built in residential areas; that the community should be a cross-section of life, rather than a series of segregated compartments.

This harmonious blending of elements often regarded as antagonistic is reflected in her own life and surroundings — in her combination of marriage and career, of home and office, in the skilful mixing of old and new in the decoration of home and office. Both Jane Drew and her husband are keenly interested in modern art. One of the jobs in which they are absorbed at present is replanning the headquarters of the Institute of Contemporary Arts in London.

Their 18th Century house is decorated in completely modern style, and in its entrance hall the group of Rouault figures seem perfectly at home among the urbane ghosts of Georgian times, symbolizing the spirit in which Jane Drew and her husband work.


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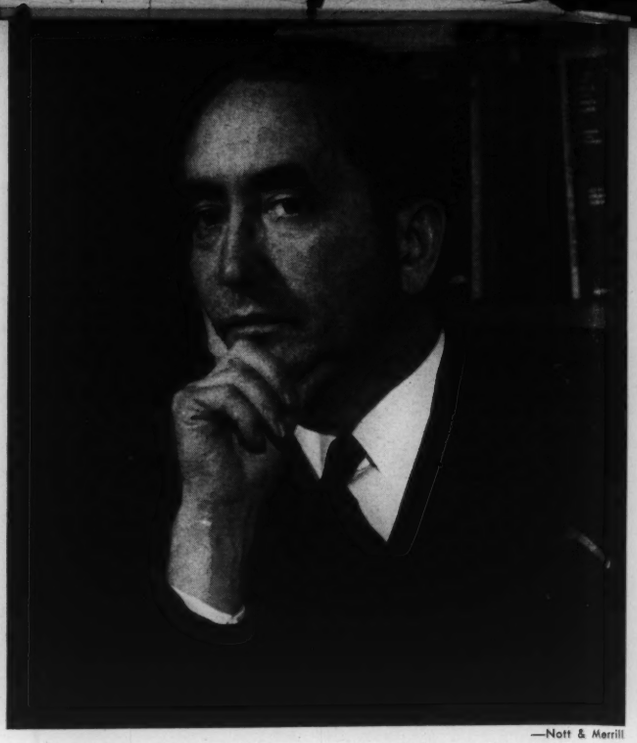
JEW-GENTILE MIXED MARRIAGES:

# *Intermingling, Yes! Intermarriage, No!*

by Rabbi Abraham L. Feinberg



—Nott & Merrill

RABBI FEINBERG *in his study at Holy Blossom Temple, Toronto.*

JEW-GENTILE marriage is a complex and delicate problem. The man and woman who contemplate it not only bear the tags "Gentile" and "Jew"; they are human, with universal needs and dreams. Every situation must be viewed, therefore, in its own right; there should be no *absolute* dogmas. As a human being, I am bound to reckon with the welfare of my fellowmen; as a Rabbi, I dedicate myself unreservedly to the continued existence of Judaism, which would be submerged by wide-spread marriage with Gentiles.

The Jewish people and faith strongly resist mixed marriage.

Of course, untold Jews, for a variety of reasons, have found mates out of the fold. Massacre and persecution alone could not have diminished a people which numbered approximately 8,000,000 in the tiny world of Jesus' day, and now is a scant 12,000,000—one-half of one per cent of the human race! But no considerable Jewish community failed to condemn such unions; the strictly pious even observed rites of mourning, as for the dead, when a child married a Gentile. (An exception was the "upper" stratum of pre-Hitler German-Jewry).

The chief reason for opposition in Biblical days was fear that the Jews would be seduced into idolatry by heathen mates. That no longer applies; all Western religions worship a non-material God.

NOR is it a matter of Jews being clannish or arrogant! We Jews are confronted by a problem of *elementary self-preservation.* In an overwhelmingly Gentile world, which naturally tends to assimilate us, marital alliances with non-Jews present a serious threat to our survival. Although doubt-proof statistics are hard to come by, it seems from available data that ultimately 75 per cent of Jew-Gentile progeny are lost to Judaism.

Most of the Gentile novels and plays about mixed unions are poor stuff, because they fail to measure the intensity of Jewish feeling on the subject. Written usually by "liberals", they suggest that Jews can themselves solve the "Jewish problem" merely by mass inter-marriage. A good Christian once proposed a law forbidding Jews to marry *within* their own group, not for actual enforcement, but as a contant reminder to assimilate!

THIS convenient prescription is a counsel of suicide unacceptable to the Jewish people. If anything, our will to live has been sharpened in recent times—by Hitlerism, by the new State of Israel and by the desperate need of the paganized world for the spiritual traditions we think we represent.

There are two powerful factors, however, which complicate and weaken the Jews' historic stand against marriage with Gentiles. I refer, first, to the *end of Jewish segregation,* and second, to stress on *personal happiness* as the goal of marriage.

In the past few weeks, the Canadian Supreme Court has declared invalid restrictive covenants in property deeds which were occasionally used to bar Jews from "desirable" neighborhoods, and the Ontario Government has announced its intention to eliminate race-bias from the job-market. Jews fight every vestige of ghettoism, from ice-rink discrimination to sectarian religious teaching in the public schools. Our youngsters are encouraged to participate in community affairs, inter-faith movements, social functions and all projects that erase boundaries to common labour and understanding,

THE entire trend, which we heartily appreciate and applaud, is toward an increase in Jew-Gentile fellowship. . . But that means an inevitable increase *also* in boy-girl contact between them. As Israel Zangwill, the great Anglo-Jewish writer, once said, 'Sects that do not intend to marry should not intersect".

The dilemma cannot be easily resolved. Jews want to encourage maximum *intermingling,* as a wholesome, constructive, democratic process—*without inter-marrying.* In such communities as Forest Hill Village (a suburb of Toronto), where the current total school population is almost evenly divided between Gentiles and Jews, the problem of teen-ager romance has begun to assume sociological proportions disturbing both to Jewish and Gentile parents (who also, I am sure, have valid reasons of their own for frowning on mixed unions). . . . . Democracy and non-segregation involve risk!

The second new factor—emphasis on individual happiness—made its appearance comparatively late in the Jewish group.

GENTILES have sung and poetized about romantic passion since the mediaeval troubadors, whereas among Jews marriages were arranged by parents, with the aid of professional "brokers", until the migration to Western countries. The grand-parents, and perhaps in a few instances even the parents, of many Jews residing in Canada never saw each other before they stood under the matrimonial canopy. Jewish boys and girls of the Old World did not "fall in love" (or out of it); they waited until parents agreed.

Marriage was not a personal adventure in self-fulfilment, but a sober acceptance of group responsibility in which happiness might be hoped for as a *by-product,* but not demanded as the principle aim. It rested on deeper foundations than human choice: on the obligation to build a home, rear a family and thus become a co-creator with God in the perpetuation of the species. Love was a plant that might flourish, or not, after marriage; personal pleasure had only incidental importance. . .

Whatever may have been the merit or evil of the traditional system, it has ceased to exist for the modern Jewish youngster; he is no less influenced by the romantic glamour of the movies, the Broadway ballad and self-centered psychology than his Gentile school-mate. If he must "fall at first sight"—why can the object not be a Gentile as well as a Jew?

The problem of mixed marriage, then, can no longer be viewed as a rare act of heroic revolt in a No-Man's-Land between two rigid groups, Gentile and Jew; it can develop out of the *normal* daily relationships carried on by independent human beings mingling with one another. Youth chooses its mate by heart-beats, rather than by group sanction. Although wisdom assures me that heart-beats are a temporary, unstable and often dangerously-misleading guide, it also warns me that "romance" is here to stay; marriages by parental contract have vanished.

I BELIEVE in personal happiness, and in the preservation of the Jewish people. Can *both* be safeguarded?

There is no absolute blueprint, and sometimes the particular human circumstances over-ride every other consideration. But no responsible Jewish leader today would be willing to let "love" alone decide. Marriage is social as well as personal; a beloved human being cannot be separated from a religion or family which is not loved. Class prejudices may be tougher than personal passion! Man and wife must adjust themselves not only to one person, but to past generations —to in-bred "attitudes" produced by centuries.

Can anyone deny that Gentile and Jew stem from widely-divergent, and also deep-rooted, traditions? The more a couple has in common, such as ethnic and religious inheritance, similarity of social and economic status, education, tastes, etc., the better are their chances of harmonious union.

MARRIAGE is at best a difficult relationship—an elementary fact not ordinarily revealed to the eyes of romance. Why complicate it further by indifference to differences?

Reliable statistics as to the failure or success of Gentile-Jew marriages are not obtainable. Studies apparently suggest, without dogmatic guarantee, that the percentage of divorces is somewhat higher when the partners come from different religious backgrounds.

There are problems of children. Sometimes a Gentile-Jewish couple make *no-religion* their way out, and bring up offspring to be "religious" in general but nothing in particular. A person can no more follow a "general" religion than he can speak a "general" language or be loyal to a "general" country!

Shared indifference to all religion may be an easy escape from a divided Gentile-Jew household, but it should not be presented to a child as a satisfactory basis for his spiritual maturity. The wedded life of persons from different religions be-

gins under an enormous burden, almost surely fatal to its success, unless there is an agreement as to the definite religious affiliation of the children. They have a minimum right to know where they *belong!*..

And now—a word about conversion . . . There are two types of Jew-Gentile marital unions: *mixed marriage* and *inter-marriage*. In a mixed marriage, the husband and wife continue in their respective faiths. An inter-marriage entails the conversion of one mate to the religion of the other.

ACCORDING to Jewish tradition, anyone of any race or faith may be married to a Jew if converted to Judaism. Strictly interpreted, our law bars proselytes whose wish to embrace Judaism arises *only* from the desire to take a Jew as husband or wife. Yet, there has been long-standing uncertainty on this subject, and some rabbis accept prospective converts into the Jewish fold even when their motive is inter-marriage. Granted the sincerity and reverence of the candidate, that is my practise. Several of the most inspiring marriages I know have been founded on the consecrated Jewishness of such converts. The model was described in the Bible: Ruth, the Moabite, regarded in Hebrew lore as the ancestress of King David!

I have no wish that Jewish young should be used as a lure to ensnare friendly Gentiles into conversion. Still less do we Jews exert any pressure on anyone to adopt our faith as a means to remove parental objections. Authoritative and ancient Jewish law places a solemn and unmistakable obligation on every rabbi; we must *warn* a would-be convert to Judaism that if he becomes a Jew he will be exposed to oppression, and subject to the stringent demands of Jewish life; we are bound to make him aware of the burdens.

JUDAISM was a proselytizing religion long before and after Jesus. In the fourth century, soon after Christianity became recognized as the official faith of the Roman Emperors, Jewish mission activities were prohibited on pain of death. Since then, we have never been sufficiently free from the urgent demands of sheer survival to embark on a revived campaign to convert the world, although Judaism regards itself as a universal religion, and welcomes converts who come to it with genuine conviction.

It is not my general custom to officiate at a mixed marriage (without conversion). My motive, however, has no relationship whatever with winning adherents for Judaism. I am impelled by duty to preserve the religion I love, and ultimately to preserve the conditions that create happiness. A "mixed" couple requesting me to solemnize their wedding should be gently brought to realize what common experience and expert study seem to demonstrate: long-term happiness has a better chance in a household founded on a *common religious loyalty*.

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**SATURDAY NIGHT'S**

Analyses of Canadian and World Business


*Brain-Teaser:*

## *Give and Take*

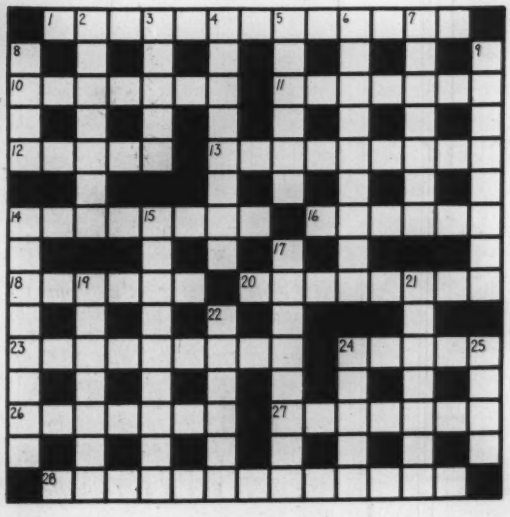
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

**ACROSS**

1. May those who do, reduce to tears? (5, 3, 2, 3)
10. Emotional gush. (7)
11. See 14 down. (7)
12. See 17.
13. The French went over to make them Australians. (9)
14. There's ample sex in one of Kinsey's. (8)
16. A Christmas 12. (6)
18. He helped to in-crease improperly the Borgia family. (6)
20. Did Chon Sing change his pigtails for these? (8)
23. Fear arrest? (9)
24. Provides a guilt-edged security, perhaps. (5)
26. The grandee has no need to go on the double at this pace. (7)
27. This master is well trained, as it were. (7)
28. Egg-lifter? (7, 6)

**DOWN**

2. Leeward t' Guiana. (7)
3. One of the 17, 12? (5)
4. 27s for the earthbound? (3, 5)
5. Russia has Ed, it seems, under compulsion. (6)
6. Is it worse than to have 'em biting, as the saying goes? (9)
7. Is it mean to assert one's years? (7)
8. It attempts to counteract the 17, 12. (4)
9. O my! so it's a plant! (8)
14. It is said that this, when fair, is no 11. (8)
15. Motion of Tennyson's brook. (9)
17 and 12. Blinds, perhaps, falling at the opening of "Excelsior". (6, 2, 5)
19. "The lass with the delicate air"? (7)
21. Or if ice is required, look no further. (7)
22. Time the doctor. (6)
24. Robin-song of Scotland. (5)
25. Where to stay in Nova Scotia? (4)



### Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

**ACROSS**

1 and 33. Then come kiss me sweet and twenty
10. See 30
11. Hairnet
12. Buys
13. Alice
14. See 9
17. Acid test
19. Cicada
22. Decide
23. Cashiers
25. Barn
26. Bandy
27. Eros
31. See 30
32. Profane
33. See 1

**DOWN**

2. Hefty
3. Nard
4. Outclass
5. Ethics
6. Iris
7. Syncopate
8. Eaten
9 and 14. Darby and Joan
15. Study
16. See 30
18. Incurable
20. Assisted
21. Bald spot
24. Maiden
25. Bliss
28. Roast
29. Wilt
30, 10 and 16. Love at first sight
30 and 31. Love is blind

(145)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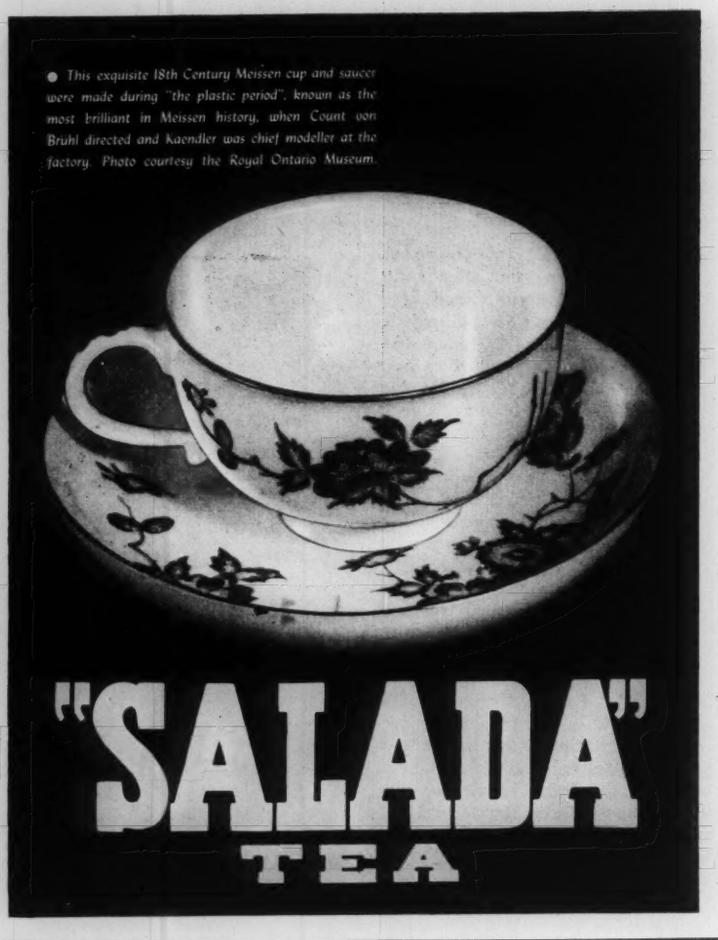
This exquisite 18th Century Meissen cup and saucer were made during "the plastic period", known as the most brilliant in Meissen history, when Count von Brühl directed and Kaendler was chief modeller at the factory. Photo courtesy the Royal Ontario Museum.
"SALADA"
TEA


*Personality:*

## ON STAGE, BARB

BARBARA HAMILTON makes her New York debut! It's a Cinderella story. But we predicted it. In SN Jan. 2, we said a Canadian star was born, after reading the Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto reviews about this Toronto comedienne who stole the limelight in the "One for the Road" revue. Last Saturday we were at a cocktail party for Barb. Came a phone call from New York. The leading lady of the in-production musical, "Razzle-Dazzle," had dropped out. If Barb could get to New York by Sunday noon, they'd audition her. Seems one of the dancers in "One for the Road" is in the musical and mentioned her. Barb flew to New York next morning, auditioned, had the part an hour later against a field of 30 and started rehearsals that very afternoon. "Razzle-Dazzle" is to open Feb. 19; had a preview last Wednesday. It's a theatre-in-the-round production (audience sits on all sides of stage) in the Hotel Edison.

■ "Did you know that the most prominent decoration shown on Canadian paper currency, as worn by His Majesty the King, is the Cross of St. John? Just examine any Canadian banknote you happen to have, and you will see that this is so," says a letter signed by Lady Eaton, Honorary Chairman of St. John Ambulance (Ontario Council). Lady Eaton's letter is part of the St. John 1951 appeal for funds throughout Ontario Feb. 5-26. Amount required to carry on St. John Ambulance work throughout Greater Toronto is $200,000.

■ The Women's Branch of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America has elected as Vice-President, Mrs. Emanuel L. Lifschutz, U.S.-born wife of Rabbi Lifschutz of Ottawa.

—Ballard & Jarrett

*CHIFFON AND LACE from the Canadian collection to be exhibited by Kate Aitken at this year's Festival of Britain. The clothes from 40 Canadian designers will be previewed in Montreal and Toronto. The Toronto show, Feb. 22, is sponsored by the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto to aid in the Choir's drive for funds. The dress shown here is by Louis Berger.*


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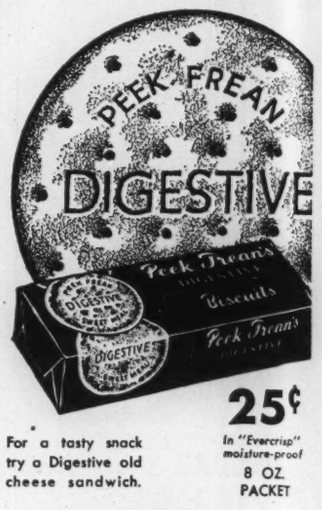


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# PROGRESS WEDS TRADITION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

NB's biggest airport is at Moncton, and the city has two of the province's main tourist phenomena—the Petitcodiac tidal bore, a five-foot wave that rolls 20 miles up river with the incoming tide, and nearby Magnetic Hill, where landscape contours create an optical illusion; automobiles apparently coast up a distinct incline. T. Babbitt Parlee, a lawyer, is the mayor, and the civic government is the aldermanic system, as in Fredericton.

Education and government are the chief business of Fredericton. The lovely elm-shaded capital city on the St. John River is the home of UNB and the provincial Teachers' College and is the headquarters of the NB military district. Among industries are three boot and shoe factories which largely overcome the freight rate handicap by catering to Canadian and U.S. demand for quality gear.

—MGM

WALTER PIDGEON: *Movie veteran.*

### Practical Perennial

A growing distribution centre, Fredericton is proud of its rise from 8,000 population to nearly 20,000 in the last 25 years, and the fact it has no slum districts. Its leading hotel is the Lord Beaverbrook, the province's newest. The Mayor is Dr. H. S. Wright, physician.

Rough and rowdy in the old days, provincial politics have moderated in tone. Traditionally NB has see-sawed between Liberals and Conservatives. The Liberals, in the saddle since 1935, are led by a precise, quiet-spoken former Rhodes scholar, Premier John B. McNair, KC, who is also Attorney-General. He has been premier for 11 years—longer than anyone else except Liberal Andrew G. Blair, 14 years.

The Lieutenant-Governor, popular Hon. D. Laurence MacLaren, has been given an extension of term in office. A World War I artilleryman, severely wounded at Vimy Ridge, he is the only Canadian honorary member of Boston's Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

Higher education opportunities have been steadily brightening. UNB, one of Canada's two oldest universities, is perhaps best known for its Forestry School, one of four in Canada. It has a Maritime Forest Ranger School in association and has its own large timber tract. The numerous benefactions of Lord Beaverbrook include a new library wing, which will house the Bennett, Bonar Law and Lloyd George papers. UNB was the alma mater of Bliss Carman and his cousin, Sir Charles G. D. Roberts, who with Francis Joseph Sherman made Fredericton the "poets' corner of Canada."

In lovely tranquil Sackville is the United Church University of Mount Allison, with its Conservatory of Music and Owens' Museum of Fine Arts. "Mount A." draws many students from far-off places (last year the entire varsity soccer team was British West Indian). Near by are the rippling Tantramar Marshes, the international short-wave station of the CBC, and the Fort Beauséjour national historic park, whose ramparts look out to Sackville on one side, Amherst, NS, on the other.

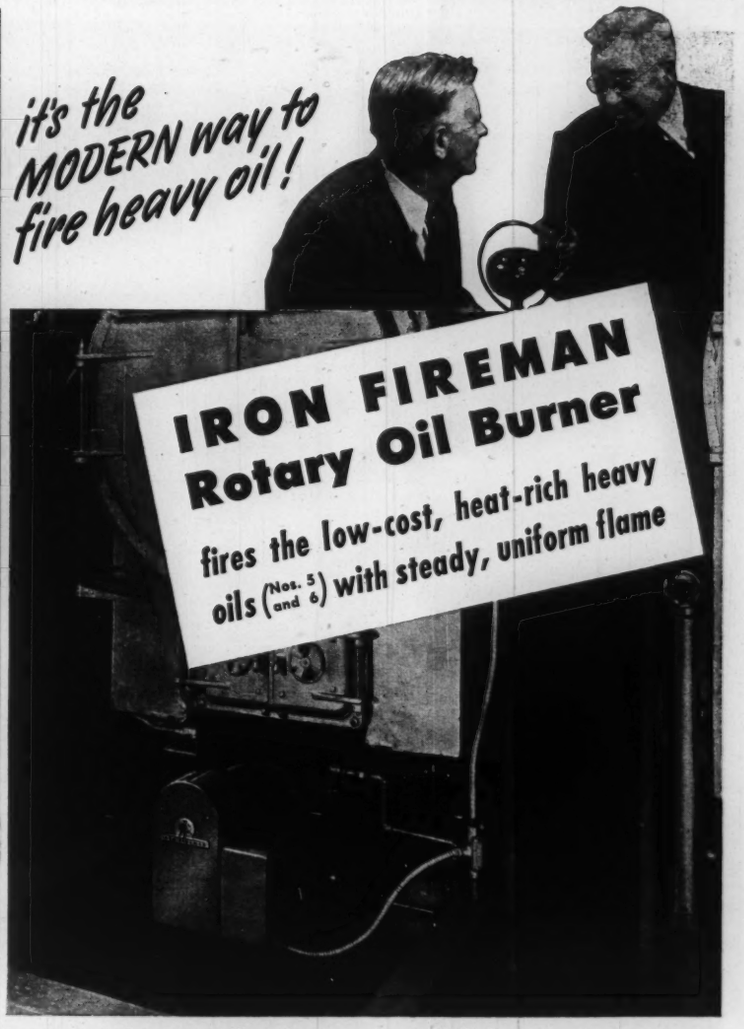
St. Thomas University at Chatham is English-speaking, under Roman Catholic auspices, and French-speaking students now have a choice of several colleges, the oldest being St. Joseph's, near Moncton.

Distinctive New Brunswick handicrafts have become a livelihood or pastime to thousands under the guidance of enthusiastic Dr. Ivan H. Crowell, a former McGill professor. Near St. Andrews, descendants of Scottish settlers make Harris-type tweed cloths. At St. Louis Convent in eastern NB fine linen is produced from home-grown flax.

There are numerous gifted artists in NB. Galleries in both Canada and the U.S. have welcomed the oils and water colors of Saint John's Jack Humphrey and the religious themes, in egg tempera, of Miller Brittain.

Regional music festivals are a spring highlight throughout the province, and the NB festival in Saint John has swelled to a week-long program with 1,500 entries averaging 25 competitors, requiring four adjudicators and four auditoriums. It has developed the idea of scholarship awards to enable exceptional young people to continue music studies, and school teachers to take summer courses in classroom music.

Newest musical phenomenon is the Atlantic Provinces' only full-fledged symphony orchestra, which youthful (29) Kelsey Jones has organized in Saint John. Others failed before, but Jones, a former Mount Allison professor who is a piano prodigy fresh from a year's advanced study in Paris, ignored the warning and stepped in where angels feared to wield a baton. The result: a 50-player ensemble, swiftly recruited, made its debut to a standing, cheering full auditorium. Now, accomplished musicians are inquiring about coming from other provinces to live and play in Saint John. When a reverse migration trend like that appears in New Brunswick, it's news—good news.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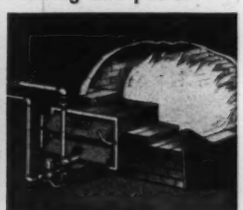

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## FILMS

### RETURN OF A LEGEND: BATHROOM ADDED

"SO LONG at the Fair" might have been a very fine mystery if an ingenious myth-maker hadn't provided the solution at least half a century ago. In its current form it can still supply a certain amount of diversion, although it's the kind you usually get in putting together an old jigsaw puzzle. Thanks to the wide publicity given the legend by the late Alexander Woollcott, nine movie-goers out of ten should be able to place all the more baffling pieces at sight.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

The film is based on the story of the young girl who, with her mother, visited the Paris Exposition in the 1880's, and stopped at a small Paris hotel. During the night both the mother and her room disappeared and the distracted girl was unable either to discover her missing parent or to wring from the hotel staff any acknowledgment that she had ever existed.

In the current version the young visitor (Jean Simmons) is accompanied by her brother instead of by her mother, and there have been other minor variations from the original. The Paris police in the case are not in collusion with the hotel. The girl isn't summoned to the sickbed and then sent scurrying futilely for hours about Paris. She sleeps right through, while the authorities dispose of the patient and reconvert the room—this time into a bathroom. (The bathroom struck me as a particularly unlikely touch. If you want speed and stealthiness you don't call in a plumber.)

Apart from these discrepancies "So Long at the Fair" follows the original fairly closely, and is a reasonably entertaining film, handled with the dexterity that the British studios always devote to polite mystery. Jean Simmons is always pleasant to watch, and she is particularly attractive here, in the elegant clothes of the 1880's.

"DALLAS" continues the film series that probably won't run out until the early history of every Western city in the Union has been fictionized; when, no doubt, it will begin all over again.

It is pointless to object to the rigid formula governing Westerns, since formula is so much the law of their nature that if they were to vary in anything except cast and detail they would almost cease to be Westerns. Just as they are, they supply enough regularly spaced action to keep you from dropping off to sleep and wasting the price of your admission, and enough underlying monotony to insure that you won't at any point, be jolted out of your comfortable hypnosis. This makes them an ideal type of movie to watch if you have something on your mind; or, better still, if you have nothing at all.

"Dallas," a standard Western, presents Gary Cooper as an ex-Confed-

—Eagle-Lion

"SO LONG AT THE FAIR"

erate officer whose home in Georgia has been burned by a pair of rascally carpet-baggers (Raymond Massey, Steve Cochran). He follows them to Texas, where he is soon able to set himself up as the new Town Marshal. By the time the shooting is over he has straightened out his own and the town's problems along with most of the local bad characters. The romantic element, almost completely perfunctory, as it should be in any standard Western, is supplied by Ruth Roman.

Gary Cooper, though a little lined and leathery now, is better able than most of the younger stars to impersonate the ideal Western hero, invincible and of course inviolable. With Raymond Massey, an old hand at villainy, he is able to make the time pass agreeably enough.

TOWARDS the end of "Where Danger Lies" the hero and heroine (Robert Mitchum and the newcomer Faith Domergue) find themselves shut up, much against their will, in a hideous little honeymoon cabin. They have no money, there is a roaring-drunk mob outside, the radio keeps chattering police descriptions of the crime and flight, and the hero has just reeled over the bed, suffering from brain concussion. "I know this wasn't the way we planned things," Miss Domergue says to him sadly.

Most of the dialogue in "Where Danger Lies" is at this level, and the story is little better. The hero, a young doctor, acquires his concussion when the heroine's husband (Claude Rains) hits him over the head with a poker. There is very little evidence that he was very clear-headed before this happened, but afterwards he becomes quite hopelessly addled. Presently he and Miss Domergue are headed for the Mexican border, leaving Mr. Rains dead on the living-room floor. By the time the police close in Robert Mitchum is on the edge of coma and Faith Domergue over the edge of homicidal mania. Everyone seems to have been slightly addled in this production, including the hopeful promoters of Miss Domergue.—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

## BOOKS

### HOW INSANIACS

FAMILY REUNION — by Ogden Nash — McClelland & Stewart—$3.00.

OGDEN NASH has probably had almost as many imitators as Keats or T. S. Eliot. It doesn't take experimenters long, however, to discover that the wilder dodges of Mr. Nash are, in their own fashion, almost as difficult to reproduce as the higher flights of the serious poets.

In his more sober moments Poet Nash writes so much like any good light versifier that almost any good light versifier feels he could write like Ogden Nash. It is when Mr. Nash decides to kick over all the rules of rhyme, rhythm and reason that his method becomes practically trackless; e.g.

*"His eyes are rolling like a maniac's, Isn't it shocking how insaniacs?"*

or:

*"They flinch as the fog of boredom Creeps relentlessly toredom."*

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LENT is a time for re-examination and re-assessment. For the Christian it is a time for putting his spiritual house in order, for appreciating anew the basic principles of his faith. Oxford offers many recent books for Lenten reading, any of which reward the attention of the layman.

*A Primer of Christianity* consists of four volumes, each $1.45, designed to provide the not too well-informed reader with the facts about the Christian religion. These books—*The Beginning of the Gospel, The Furtherance of the Gospel, The Truth of the Gospel,* and *Science, History and Faith*—have won the highest praise here, in the U.S. and in England. *Asking Them Questions,* Third Series, ($1.75) is another book of proved value. Here 28 outstanding scholars and churchmen, from the Archbishop of Canterbury and Monsignor Ronald Knox to C. S. Lewis and Dorothy Sayers answer questions about religion that they have actually been asked. Questions like 'Should not all Christians be pacifists?' and 'Why is sin made so easy?' are given answers, and should be of great interest to young people and their instructors. *The Problem of Christ in the Twentieth Century* ($1.75) by W. R. Matthews, is an essay on the Incarnation, a doctrine which the Christian intellect cannot ultimately shelve. The author puts forth questions which occurred to him, and gives tentative answers.

*The Bible from Within* ($2.00) by A. G. Hebert, is written for the layman who wishes to be shown how to read his Bible, and traces the spiritual development in Biblical history. P. M. Dawley's *The Words of Life* ($1.75) is a book of meditations for Holy Week—the high point of the Christian Year.

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editorial selection of domestic verse. Family life, according to Ogden Nash, is made up not only of children but of "men, women, an occasional animal, and the common cold." "Family Reunion" pays tribute to all these elements, in varying terms of sentiment and outrage. The sentiment is never far away, but he is cautious about seeing that it doesn't get out of hand:

*"Being a father*
*Is quite a bother,*
*But I like it, rather."*

His sense of domestic predicament is constant and acute, and life as a family man bristles with small desperate discomfitures dramatized by still more desperate end-rhymes. Sometimes it is travelling with a *chaise percée*

*"Than which, by comparison*
*Nothing is embarrison",*

and sometimes it is holding in his lap a cone-bearing child—

*"Cones are filled with many a vitamin,*
*My lap is not the place to bitamin."* . .

Source students who attempt to trace back the origins of Nash inventions aren't likely to get very far with their researches. Poet Nash is his own source, and would probably have difficulty himself in unravelling the processes that lead to his incalculable affronts to language.—*M. L. R.*

## ACROSS THE DESK

**AN AMERICAN DREAM GIRL—by James T. Farrell—*Copp, Clark*—$3.75.**

■ Farrell is an easily plotted major star in the American literary firmament. His novel "Studs Lonigan" was the first burst of light that put him there. His short stories for the past few years are, with a couple of exceptions, no powerful bursts but they are flashes. This collection is current representative Farrell—with, as usual, a full accent on characterization and play-down on plot. The title story reviews the fantasy-haunted life of a "cover girl". Others point up the commonplace but from fresh angles: racial tension on 61st Street, off-duty moments of Parisian *demi-mondes*, a Left-wing writer in a muddle, etc.

**WALK WITH THE DEVIL—by Elliott Arnold—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.50.**

■ Italy, where Elliott Arnold himself did a hitch during World War II, is the setting. An American OSS officer, disguised as an Italian soldier, contacts a big-shot native to buy off Italian resistance. Coming up the boot of Italy, the Allies are already in the home-stretch in the Mediterranean fight against the Germans. But any effort to shorten the war will save Allied lives. The drama here is that the big shot was a one-time New York gangster and racketeer, the black sheep of a family that migrated to the U.S. years before. The OSS man is the white-haired boy of the same family.

The novelist skilfully resolves the major conflict and the emotional nuances of the Cain-Abel theme, puts in sharp relief the inevitably successful but impossibly removed U.S. high command and the whole moral question of war itself. This latter comes down to this: Does any end justify any means?

THE LIGHTER SIDE

# Animals and Potted Plants

by Mary Lowrey Ross

WHILE it is always dangerous to challenge an expert I feel I have a point or two to bring up with Mr. Louis Bromfield on the subject of the feeding of plants and animals.

In a recent lecture Mr. Bromfield pointed out that both animals and plants, if given any adequate diet, will select the food that is best for them. "A hen knows better than any food expert the kind of food she needs," Mr. Bromfield declared.

This may be true of hens, which are outside my experience. Most of the animals I have known, however, exhibit exactly the selectivity of a four-year-old human when asked to choose between a vitamin-enriched biscuit and a large soggy bun. He will take the bun first, and then, if permitted, use the biscuit as a chaser.

There was for instance John, a farm collie who used to visit the summer cottage and rifle through the garbage can. John was always enraptured with the pig-skin hide of a boiled ham, which he took at a gulp. Beyond this, however, he showed no selectivity whatever. He was a four-footed disposal plant, ready to take care of anything from coffee-grounds and egg-shells to whole grape-fruit rinds. He wouldn't, I suppose, have refused a vitamin-enriched diet, but this was because he was incapable of passing up anything. Only his natural courtesy prevented him from eating the washing on the line.

CATS on the other hand are highly selective, their preference being guided almost entirely by perversity. We feed our cats a cat-compound made, according to the advice on the wrapper, in spotless kitchens, from ends of tenderloin and liver, enriched with cod liver oil. Our cats accept this lovely dish from necessity, and without enthusiasm. What they prefer, if they can get hold of it, is the spine of a finnan haddie, or a piece of roasted string flavored with beef, a diet leading straight to hospitalization.

They dislike pork and abhor fat. Yet one of our cats, rejecting her nice cat dinner, stole off to help herself to a piece of pork fat that had been left dangling on the end of a fishing-line. As a result of this selective dieting—she took the pork, hook and all—she had to be rushed fifteen miles to the nearest veterinary.

Then there was Cohen, an intransigent tom-cat who refused to eat anything except an exactly measured blend of liver and hamburg. It was his own idea and he established it over a long period of wheedling and hunger-strikes. Under this invariable diet he gradually turned into a fierce and stringy vitamin-deficient.

I explained his appearance and peculiarity to the veterinary who had undertaken to board him for three weeks while I was out of town. The veterinary listened patiently then pointed to a large black Persian sulking in an upper cage. "When he came in he would not eat anything but crab-meat," he said. "Now he's eating dog-biscuit."

BY THE TIME I brought Cohen home he was ready to eat anything, including the hand that fed him. He hadn't been home a week, however, before he had contrived to get back on his diet of chopped liver and hamburg. He did allow himself one variation, probably out of some obscure idea of cat-vengeance. He took to eating my potted plants.

Such plants, that is, as had managed to survive my loving care. According to Mr. Bromfield, plants too exercise a sort of vegetable intelligence in selecting the food that will make them flourish. What I should like to know is this: Did Mr. Bromfield ever try to make a lovely, petted, spoiled gift-begonia take any interest in its own survival under house-conditions?

From time to time, and on special occasions, friends have sent me potted plants—azaleas, begonias, cyclamens, poinsettias. They arrive at the house in an hysterical state of bloom, usually with printed instructions wired to their stems. Water freely. Water sparingly. Keep in a sunny place. Keep in a shady spot. This plant will benefit from the following plant-foods, etc., etc.

I always follow instructions carefully, and sometimes telephone the florist for further hints. I also sprinkle the surface of the pot generously with the recommended plant food hoping that my plant will have enough sense to reach up and help itself to what it needs. By the end of a fortnight my lovely little potted begonia is usually as dead as the Pharaohs.

Mr. Bromfield of course was discussing farm animals and outdoor vegetables which may have a special dietary system of their own. It's an interesting point and I should like to take it up some time with Mr. Bromfield.

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NIGHT

*Business Front*

# Now the Tar-Sands Can Produce

## Exploitation of the World's Greatest Oil Reserve Becomes Possible With Development of a Technique for Separating Oil and Sand

**by Michael Barkway**

NOBODY can tell you how much oil there is in the Athabasca tar-sands, nobody in the world. It's often been said that there is more oil than in all the other reserves of the world put together, and that looks like a sober estimate. This, of course, is not news: it's been known for years. The news is that, *right now*, it would be a profitable operation to mine the sands, extract the oil and send it to market in Chicago or anywhere else within reach of the Head of the Lakes.

This is the gist of the long and technical report prepared for the Government of Alberta by Mr. S. M. Blair, consultant, of Toronto. It is a factual, costed estimate based on processes which have already been developed by the Research Council of Alberta and the National Research Council at Ottawa, with a powerful assist from the Federal Bureau of Mines, the developers of oil refining processes, and the oil industry.

### Blair's Suggestion

This is the way Blair suggests it be done.

There are untold hundreds of square miles of the tar-sands. 1,200 square miles are known for sure, and it's obvious that that is only a beginning. In one particular area, the Mildred-Ruth Lakes area north of Waterways, the Dominion Government centred its drilling operations in 1945-47. The most intensive drilling was in an area of five square miles, which proved to have a content of 200 million barrels of oil per square mile. If the oil were recovered at the rate of 20,000 barrels a day—which Blair suggests as an economical operation—*one* square mile would last 30 years.

In the Mildred-Ruth Lakes area the tar-sands are about 200 feet thick, and are covered with an overburden of about 60 feet. One cubic yard of tar-sands weighs about a ton and a half and produces a barrel of oil. So you must move 20,000 cubic yards a day to get your 20,000 barrels output.

There would be two ways of doing it. The obvious one, which Blair has costed very carefully by comparison with similar "stripping" operations in the United States, is to use heavy earth-moving equipment: clear away the 60 feet of overburden and dig up the tar-sands with mechanical shovels. It's estimated that this would cost 55 cents a cubic yard, which is to say 55 cents per barrel of oil.

The cost might be brought down to 38 cents per barrel, however, by doing it the other way: by a form of block caving mining.

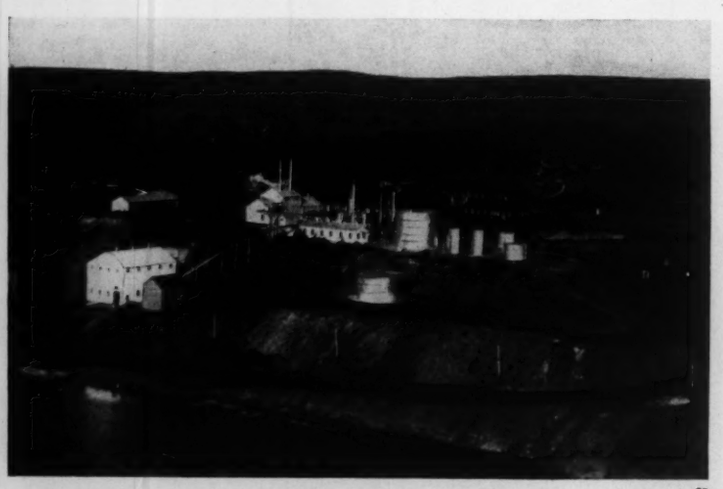
Under the tar-sands is a layer of firm limestone. You could tunnel through the limestone, shoot steam up into the tar-sands from underneath and let them drop down onto a conveyor belt in your tunnel.

Mining is the first cost: put it conservatively at 55 cents a barrel.

Next comes extraction. This is where Blair did one of his most useful services by bringing together the processes developed in Alberta and those developed by the federal agencies at Ottawa and applying commercial engineering and costing to both.

Dr. Karl Clark of the Alberta Research Council has been concerned with the tar-sands problem ever since 1920. He developed a very satisfactory first stage—a hot-water extraction process which recovered more than 90 per cent of the bitumen.

The Alberta Government had the courage to spend nearly a million dollars on a demonstration plant to prove the Clark process. By building a plant with a capacity of 500 barrels a day, they made it possible to obtain reliable cost figures. The investment has paid off in consultant Blair's detailed estimates.



—CP

PIONEER PLANT: *Alberta Government work here paid off in facts and figures.*

—CP

OIL MINING: *On the banks of the Athabasca, oil by the shovelful.*

The bitumen left by the hot-water extraction is a very heavy, thick dark product. It looks like the heaviest molasses you've ever seen, and it contains 65 per cent bitumen, 5 per cent solids and 30 per cent water. There is also a 5 per cent sulphur content in the bitumen. The next stage is to get rid of the solids and the water. Alberta was working at this and had a process. But Blair's suggestion was to link up at this point with the process developed by Dr. Paul Gishler at the National Research Council.

### Gishler's Pilot Plant

Gishler had a pilot plant working on the sand-as-mined by a process called "fluidized solids coking". Now he switched it to handle the wet crude bitumen produced by Clark's hot-water extraction; and it worked. The resultant product is 99.8 per cent oil.

Gishler's process is what President Mackenzie of the NRC would call a "gleam-in-the-eye" scheme. And, unlike most such schemes, it worked. As soon as the pilot plant was constructed, the results turned out to be just what the doctor ordered. It's in part a distillation process; but it's not pure distillation because some of the heavy molecules are broken down. And the ones that are broken down are the asphalt-type for which there is little economical use. Actually 85 per cent of the oil comes through, the sand is extracted, and the remaining heavy oil and coke provide the fuel for the process.

On these two processes—hot-water separation plus the fluidized solids coking—you have to spend, according to Blair, 72 cents a barrel. But you aren't there yet. The product is still viscous at very low temperatures, and — even worse — it's still got 4 per cent of sulphur in it, which is much more than any refinery wants. So you've still got to go through a hydrogenation process to get rid of sulphur.

And this is where the third agency made one of its big contributions. Dr. Tom Warren of the Federal Bureau of Mines is an expert on hydrogenation of bitumen; and the process suggested by the Bureau and by leading refinery designers will produce an oil of about 0.85 specific gravity, easy to pump and free of sulphur. It's relatively expensive: Blair estimates it at 81 cents a barrel. But you have now got a high quality oil ready for the markets of the world.

Of course you're still up at Waterways in the wilds of Northern Alberta. Blair's calculations here provide for building an 8-inch pipeline from the Mildred-Ruth Lakes area to Edmonton. At Edmonton the oil can join in the stream along the Interprovincial Pipeline to Superior, Wis. Here's how Blair estimates costs.

| | Cost per barrel of finished oil product |
|---|---|
| 1. Mining the sand by stripping | 55 cents |
| (Note: Alternative method by "caving" might be as low as 38 cents.) | |
| 2. Hot water separation process | 72.6 cents |
| 3. Fluidized solids coking | 81 cents |
| 4. Hydrogenation | 81 cents |
| 5. Transportation (by new 8-inch line to Edmonton, and by Interprovincial Pipeline to Lakehead) | 102 cents |
| Cost per barrel delivered to Lakehead | $3.10 |

Redwater crude, of a similar gravity, delivered at the same point, would

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be worth $3.00 a barrel according to Blair. But the Athabasca oil would be cleaner, would contain so much less of the heavy fractions, that it would be worth $3.50 a barrel. Already, therefore, with the processes now developed and proved, Athabasca oil could return 40 cents a barrel to its producers.

Out of that 40 cents a barrel, the producer would have to pay his capital charges as well as his dividends. Blair concludes that he should get a return of 5 per cent after depreciation. The main items of capital expenditure are estimated to be the following:

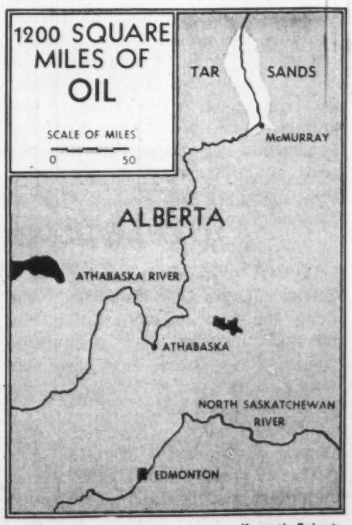
| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mining equipment (for the stripping process) | $ 1.9 million |
| 2. Hot-water separation plant | 9.1 million |
| 3. Fluidized solids coking of wet oil | 10.5 million |
| 4. Hydrogenation: (a) manufacture of hydrogen (1,000 cu. feet required per barrel) | 3 million |
| (b) equipment for hydrogenating the oil | 7 million |
| Total | $31.5 million |

Ancillary equipment and plants including housing accommodation, roads, etc. for the new "oil camp": $12 million

In other words a capital investment of $43½ million would put the process in operation, and enable Athabasca oil to be delivered economically to the mid-continent market.

This, of course, is not the end of the development; it is not even the beginning. The Alberta Government owns all the rights in the Athabasca tar-sands. It will be for Premier E. C. Manning's Government to decide whether it will open them to private exploitation, and if so on what terms. It will be for the big oil companies to decide what effort it is worth making to get in on the ground floor of this development. But it is now known beyond a doubt that this vast deposit is available for exploitation at costs which are already competitive with other fields.

The realistic approach and the results attained by the Blair survey were due to what Blair describes as "magnificent cooperation" given by both industry and Government departments. Industry's "know-how," and Government's fact finding make a powerful team when they are combined properly.




—Kenneth Roberts

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The highlights, which appear below, taken from the Company's balance sheet and operating statement, indicate the increasing magnitude of its services to 470,000 policyholders in Canada and the United States. The Company's overall operations were at a most satisfactory level and the results achieved were the most favorable in many years.

*Some Interesting Comparisons*

| | 1950 | 1949 |
|---|---|---|
| Total Business in Force | $1,671,014,073 | $1,503,853,469 |
| New Business | 259,171,995 | 228,859,927 |
| Assets | 385,335,607 | 357,621,351 |
| Liabilities | 365,129,058 | 340,030,940 |
| Capital, Contingency Reserve and Surplus | 20,206,549 | 17,590,411 |
| Paid or Credited to Policyholders and Beneficiaries | 52,223,119 | 50,118,247 |

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*BUSINESS ANGLE*

# A DEFLATION POLICY?

## Raising of Interest Rates May Be Part Of Policy to Discourage Expansion

**by P. M. Richards**

IN WORLD WAR II the Government of Canada succeeded in maintaining an artificially low rate of interest on its borrowings, so that the amount of the debt rose much faster than the cost of carrying it. Here was a wonderful new basis for spending; it automatically increased our capacity for getting into debt.

After the war the practice continued. Private as well as public borrowers were able to finance postwar expansion at low cost. And there was plenty of expansion. The discovery of important new natural resources (oil, iron ore, uranium) and the availability of low-cost funds made a boom-creating combination. It also created a huge volume of purchasing power.

—John Steele
P. M. RICHARDS

Since the demand for goods tended to exceed the supply, the situation was inflationary, but only moderately so until the new defence effort was embarked on. Then the existing insufficiencies of materials and manpower took on new critical significance. Production for civilian use had to give way to production for defence. More money pressing on fewer goods threatened to send prices through the roof.

Today a large part of the public, dismayed by the persistent rises in the cost of living (DBS index 172.5 on Jan. 2), wants the Government to freeze prices. They ignore the fact that this wouldn't touch the real cause of the trouble, the excess of purchasing power. And the supply of consumer goods will soon be diminishing further because of the requirements of defence, so that pressure on the price level is bound to rise. The freezing of prices would do nothing to reduce this pressure; only a reduction of the money supply will do that. To make this effective, interest rates may have to be raised to discourage expansion — the expansion which consumes scarce materials and labor and creates new purchasing power.

### TO CUT IT DOWN

THE VOLUME of purchasing power can be cut down by tax increases all along the line on corporation and personal incomes, by compulsory savings, restrictions on instalment buying, and notably by appropriate Bank of Canada action to curtail the volume of lending by banks and other loaning institutions.

This is positive deflation and is an unpopular and hurtful course, since, to be thoroughly effective, it means not only doing without things we want but also things we need. For instance, last week the Hon. Robert Winters, Minister of Resources and Development, announced a 20 per cent reduction in National Housing Act loans. The aim, no doubt, was to conserve materials rather than contract credit. But this is the kind of action which presents itself as a logical means of contracting credit or preventing its expansion.

How far will the public support it? Probably everyone (except the promoters concerned) approved the Government's earlier curbing of entertainment and other non-essential construction. But housing! That hurts. Nevertheless the fact remains that the pressure on prices continues to rise, and that it may become advisable to curtail expansion of every kind, except that necessary for defence and civil welfare, to prevent runaway inflation. Fortunately for the Government, such anti-inflationary action would tie in with the conservation of materials for defence, making two good reasons for public support of an unpopular course.

### PENSIONS, CHARITIES

ALSO LAST WEEK Ross Clarkson, President of the Royal Trust Company, at its annual meeting, spoke of low interest rates, cheap money and the lowered purchasing power of the dollar as factors leading to widespread anxiety. If the individual through the years is to make prudent provision for the future, he must have some standard of dependable calculation, Mr. Clarkson said. But the value of the dollar has become unpredictable. Many persons are now in severe difficulties, not because they failed to provide for the future, but

—Capital Press
ROBERT WINTERS *will have home-makers put up more of their money.*

because they could not see that the future would so mercilessly melt the purchasing power of what they had put aside.

He deplored the fact that under the monetary policies of many governments, interest rates have been reduced to such low levels that they almost deny to the man of average means the hope of financial independence, or of providing security for those dependent on him. Moreover, not only have individual savings been penalized by the current low rate of interest—the same penalty has fallen upon pension funds designed for the protection of employees and their dependents, and on charitable and educational institutions whose work is largely dependent upon revenues from endowments.

—Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"IS THE RIDE OVER?"

## A DIFFERENT KIND

PRICE CONTROLS, if we have them again, may be worked on a different basis from those of the last war. Instead of establishing price ceilings, margins of profit may be limited at each stage of production and distribution. The idea is that this would not choke off operations by making them unprofitable, as often happened with price ceilings. Civilians would get such goods as there were materials and labor to make; the survival of more businesses would make for a healthier economy.

Retailers, among others, want the limitation of mark-ups rather than rigid ceilings. There are 150,000 retailers in Canada, and an outstanding point of agreement among those at last week's meeting in Montreal of the Canadian Retail Federation was the relative desirability (if there had to be controls) of controls which, in the words of Edgar G. Burton, President of the Robert Simpson Co., would "always be in terms of established and recognized mark-ups over the laid-down cost of merchandise." He said "the squeeze would be insurmountable if a blanket price ceiling were imposed, since most manufacturers' prices have anticipated fully any foreseeable increases in costs while retailers and wholesalers have lagged well behind in adjusting their price tags to replacement values."

In the last war, producers and distributors who had kept their prices as low as possible prior to the price freeze, found themselves at a serious disadvantage when that took place, in comparison with those who had boosted prices in anticipation of it. Fear of a repetition of that situation exists now and is responsible for some of the price rises taking place. A system of restricted mark-ups might be more difficult to police than one of rigid ceilings. But if the Government intends to use this system, if and when some such control becomes necessary, it would do well to announce the fact, to head off the raising of prices in anticipation of ceilings.


## An Architect Serves You

by John Caulfield Smith, M.R.A.I.C.

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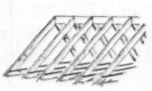
Frame house has structural skeleton of wood. Architect knows how to put it together to lengthen life and improve performance of building. Corners must be strong to resist wind; floors and roof capable of supporting any normal load. No wood should come in direct contact with the ground.



### HOW IS ROOF CONSTRUCTED?

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### HARDWARE AND FIXTURES

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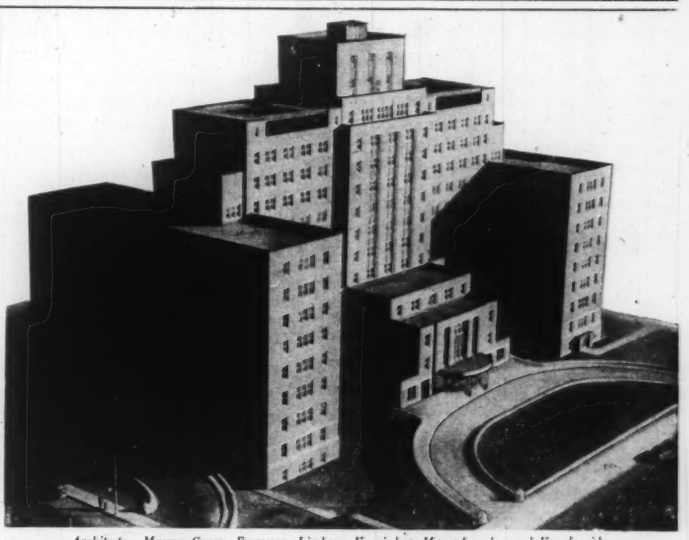

*Architects—Messrs. Govan, Ferguson, Lindsay, Kaminker, Maw, Langley and Keenleyside.*

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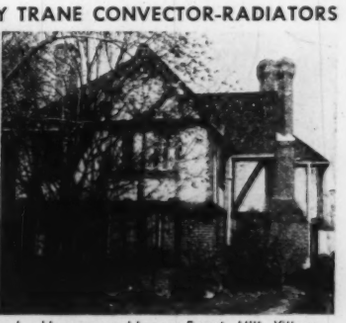

**In his own residence, Forest Hill Village, Ontario, Mr. Gordon Bazeley, Architect, Toronto, selected Trane Convector-radiators for the heating.**

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CANADIAN BUSINESS

# THE ECONOMY: Business Unusual

C. D. HOWE'S Trade and Commerce Department, using the facilities of the Canadian Commercial Corporation, and the new Defence Production Department has the job of getting the equipment called for by Defence Minister Claxton's $5 billion military program *(see Page 15)*. So far, the Trade Minister explained, it has been possible to place defence contracts without any material expansion of industrial facilities.

But this is over. The Canadian steel industry is expanding to the tune of $100 million; production of copper, lead, zinc, nickel, and tungsten is being expanded. The Government hopes that private industry can finance its own expansion with the inducement of an accelerated depreciation plan that is being worked out. The plan will apply to types of expansion required for war purposes which will have very little peace-time value. If this isn't enough, the Government will provide capital assistance for some kinds of expansion. But the facilities created with this kind of help will be the property of the Government.

Howe made it clear that "business as usual" (which is rapidly becoming a tired phrase) is over. The big weight of defence spending on civilian production will be felt by the spring, and then it will get progressively worse. Contracts already placed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Aircraft | $267 million |
| Armament, ammunition, and military vehicles | $116 " |
| Shipbuilding | $ 74 " |
| General Stores | $ 41 " |
| Electronics and communication equipment | $ 37 " |
| Textiles and clothing | $ 24 " |
| Industrial equipment, scientific apparatus, etc. | $ 35 " |
| Defence construction | $ 35 " |

With $5 billion scheduled to be spent on defence during the next three years (and the Defence Minister warned that this was just a starter), it's clear the Canadian economy is in for some substantial changes. At present there aren't enough raw materials, production facilities, or the right kind of labor for business as usual.

**Defence:**

## AND MANPOWER?

METHODS of meeting two of the three main problems arising from Canada's expanded defence program are already determined. That's not the case with the third problem. On the defence problems, of finance, materials and manpower, the solution to the latter is still in doubt.

For every dollar the Government is now raising to meet defence costs, it will have to raise $1.47 to meet new ones. The method: take $120 more from every person in Canada each year for the next three years.

Government and business will have to get bigger supplies of already scarce raw materials. The method: Government allocations of scarce raw materials on a priority basis, and the development of new material sources, (*e.g.*, the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway for power and for transporting Ungava iron to mid-continent steel mills).

The armed services and industry will have to get a great deal more manpower. The method: question mark.

The Government hopes voluntary enlistment will provide the 60,000 additional men needed by the armed forces. It hopes that workers will move, with some pushing by the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the new National Advisory Council on Manpower, into essential industries. It will get some help in this respect as commodity allocations reduce the need of non-essential industries for manpower.

But with defence, as well as other industries already having trouble finding and keeping skilled labor (SN, Feb. 13), there is reason to doubt the success of voluntary methods in meeting the problem. At the same time, it would be a tricky piece of legislation that could direct skilled labor into certain industries, while leaving a large part of the labor force free to choose its own niche—either in the armed services or other industries. Partial compulsion would cause trouble. It's not hard to imagine the feelings of the skilled worker who is obliged to work a swing shift because his particular skill is under control, while he observes unskilled workers free to go to non-defence industries which may pay about as much, and have shifts at much more convenient hours.

**Construction:**

## HOUSING CUTS

LAST SPRING housebuilding in Canada was just beginning to bite into the back-log. A new house was being completed every six minutes; this was a little faster than the rate at which new families were being formed. Events since then have


**NORANDA MINES, LIMITED**

***Dividend Notice***

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited payable March 15th to shareholders of record February 15th, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

C. H. WINDELER,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario.
February 8, 1951.



# The Dominion of Canada
## GENERAL
# Insurance Company

Head Office — Toronto

REPORTS ANOTHER YEAR OF PROGRESS

| 1949 | | 1950 |
|---|---|---|
| $ 4,570,649 | TOTAL INCOME | $ 5,103,574 |
| 13,008,127 | ASSETS | 14,583,214 |
| 10,623,420 | RESERVES and all Other Liabilities | 12,100,698 |
| 1,650,308 | PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS | 1,835,577 |
| 1,005,300 | CAPITAL STOCK (Paid Up) | 1,005,300 |
| 2,384,706 | SURPLUS SECURITY (To Policyholders) | 2,482,516 |

H. W. FALCONER, President
H. S. GOODERHAM, Vice-President
D. G. ROSS, Vice-President

Directors

F. E. Bronson, H. R. Jackman, J. P. Nicolls, L. M. Keachie, C.B.E., K.C.
L. G. Gillett, W. H. Bosley, O.B.E., F. W. Bartrem, K.C.

BRANCHES.

Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Kingston (Jamaica), Port of Spain (Trinidad)

changed the picture; announcements from Ottawa last week left no doubt about that. Acceleration during 1950 was rapid. According to Trade Minister Howe, in the first quarter of 1950 "contracts for defence materials placed totalled $56 million; in the second quarter $88 million; in the third quarter $132 million, and in the fourth quarter $318 million." The Trade Minister added, "The rate of awarding contracts will be higher again in the first quarter of the present year." The materials and labor needed for the defence program are going to be acquired, to some extent, at the expense of civilian housing. Resources Minister Winters explained that the 20 per cent reduction of Federal help to home builders was decided on to prevent starts being made on houses that couldn't be completed for want of certain materials.

Criticism of this Federal move was strong, especially in Toronto where the housing problem is serious at present with worse to come.

In centres where most war industries will be concentrated, it is not just a matter of the present shortage continuing or even growing at a normal rate. Immigration policy is


EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

51st ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1950

*Wide Expansion of Our Business Establishes New Records*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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*Chairman of the Board*
ROSS CLARKSON
*President*
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Charles F. Sise
Walter M. Stewart
The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, K.C., LL.D.
Austin C. Taylor, C.B.E.
Jules R. Timmins, O.B.E.

Our large organization and extensive operations enable us to give leading value in services to our clients. Our long experience and substantial resources ensure a high standard of service and security.

| | |
|---|---|
| EARNINGS | $4,739,000 |
| EXPENSES | 3,676,000 |
| PROFIT | 1,063,000 |
| TAXES | 391,000 |
| NET PROFIT | 672,000 |
| DIVIDENDS | 410,000 |

CAPITAL, RESERVE AND SURPLUS
$8,345,000

ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION
$1,052,000,000

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

OFFICES ACROSS CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

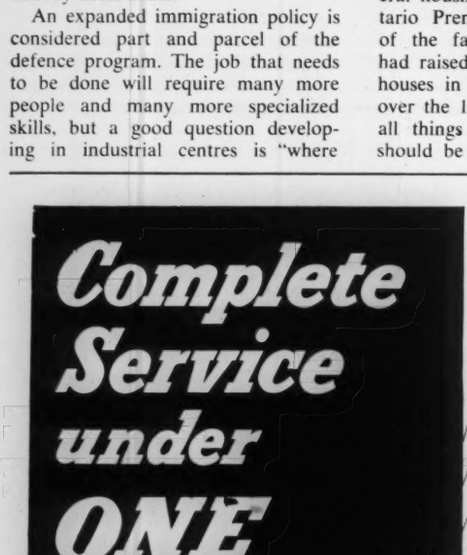
*Head Office: Montreal*

*St. John's, Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria*

*London, England*

slanted toward attracting the people who can best serve in war and related industries. These are concentrated in areas where the housing problem is already most acute.

An expanded immigration policy is considered part and parcel of the defence program. The job that needs to be done will require many more people and many more specialized skills, but a good question developing in industrial centres is "where are they going to live?" This fact, plus the already existing need for housing, prompted the "entire disagreement" with the tightened Federal housing policy expressed by Ontario Premier Leslie Frost. In spite of the fact that material shortages had raised the number of unfinished houses in Ontario by 5,000 in 1950 over the 1949 figure, he felt that "of all things to be cut back, housing should be the last."


- SOIL INVESTIGATION
- FOUNDATIONS
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## INSURANCE

### WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

LAST YEAR Canadians had to pay more than $10 million out of their own pockets for fire losses because they did not have sufficient fire insurance. Who is to blame for this loss? Are property owners deliberately assuming part of their own risk or are insurance agents failing in their duty to their clients?

Some property owners are well acquainted with values and with their insurance requirements, yet they gamble against a large fire loss, often taking just enough insurance to cover any mortgage, counting on the fire department to prevent a serious fire.

Many others get notices from their insurance agents that values have increased and that therefore they need more insurance. But, because this bald statement is not supported by definite facts or illustrations, it fails to make an impression. The Smiths' case is typical. Not long ago when their house was gutted they found that their insurance was short nearly $4,000 of the cost to rebuild. Earlier, when they had received the notice from their agent, they were harassed by today's heavy demands upon their family dollar; as the agent had not given them a real picture of how high prices affected their insurance needs, they put it aside. It was one of the less pressing items, and could wait.

#### Value Unknown

A large percentage of property owners—especially small home owners—are under-insured because they do not realize the chances they are taking; they have no clear concept of the actual value of their real property, and they have no record of their household and personal possessions or how much they are worth now. For this ignorance and under-insurance, the insurance agent must share the responsibility with property owners.

A few agents make a survey of their clients' current requirements and then make recommendations. Too often, however, the agent leaves it to the policyholder to set the amount of insurance he wants; consequently, many policies, notably those on household possessions, are renewed time after time for the same amounts.

A few leading questions might help the home owner to assess his fire insurance needs. For examples: how much would you sell your house for today? Have you made any improvements or additions to your property? What furnishings or personal possessions have you bought?

The insurance agent gets about 23 cents out of the fire insurance dollar. For that amount it is his duty to protect his clients' interests by seeing that they are aware at all times of their insurance needs. If the client has been informed by the agent of his requirements and still refuses to buy adequate protection, he will have no one but himself to blame if he suffers a serious loss.—*L. D. Millar*

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**CANADIAN BREWERIES**
**LIMITED**

*Dividend Notice*

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company, payable April 2nd 1951 to shareholders of record at the close of business February 28th, 1951.

by Order of the Board
W. C. BUTLER, Secretary.
Toronto, January 5, 1951.

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

COVERING the year ending November 30, 1950, the balance sheet of the **Royal Bank of Canada** shows total assets of $2,497,376,342. This total represents an increase of $162,390,988 over last year's record figure.

Deposits have moved up to $2,337,503,468. This is an increase of $145,362,890 over the figures of a year ago. Interest-bearing deposits have increased by $43,785,626 to reach a total of $1,103,918,226, a new high.

Continuing a trend which has been steady since 1945, the total of commercial loans now stands at $555,60,656, an increase of $83,727,318 over the figure of a year ago.

Cash assets totalling $471,113,083 are equivalent to 19.54 per cent of all the bank's public liabilities. Liquid assets are again higher and stand at $1,717,765,402, which is equal to 71.26 per cent of the bank's liabilities to the public. Included in the bank's liquid assets are $906,766,904 in Dominion and Provincial securities.

IN ITS 95th Annual Statement **The Bank of Toronto** reports profits of $2,560,692 for the year, showing a moderate increase. After deductions of $415,519 for depreciation on bank premises and $937,357 for Government taxes, the net amount available to shareholders is $1,207,815—up $52,253. Regular dividends of $840,000 and provision for a bonus to shareholders of $120,000 payable January 15, 1951, permit $247,815 to be carried forward to profit and loss account, which now stands at $1,678,166.

Total assets at $487,000,000 have increased by $28,000,000 over last year, and have hit an all-time high.

Loans (including Call Loans) amount to $178,000,000 and are up sharply by $34,000,000.

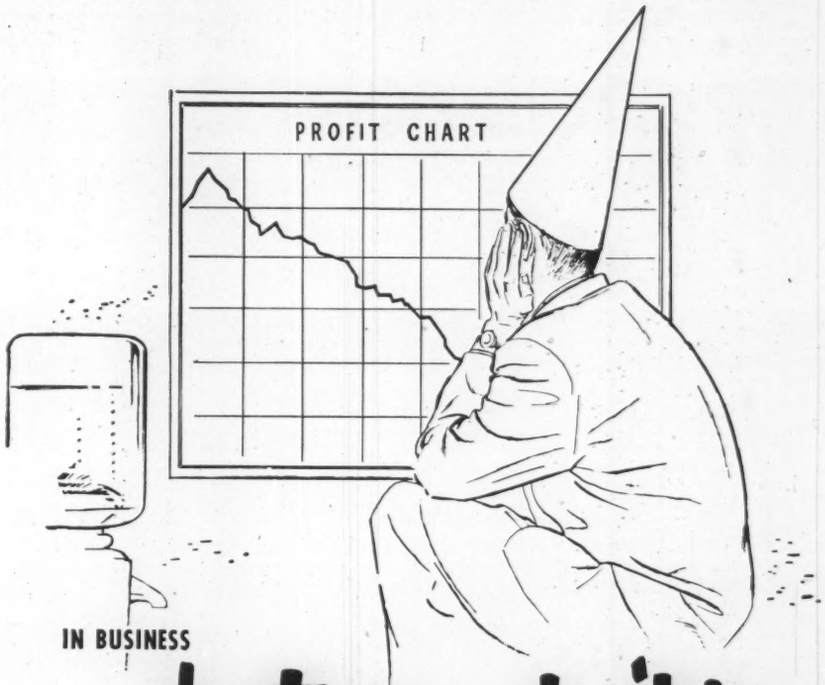
Due to the increase in loans, securities at $209,000,000 are down in the aggregate $15,000,000.

Deposits by the public have increased $16,000,000 and now exceed $422,000,000.

The ratio of liquid assets to all liabilities to the public is 66.84 per cent.

CONSOLIDATED net earnings of **British Columbia Forest Products Ltd.** for the year ended September 30, 1950, are reported at $2,994,733, as compared with $1,208,880 in the previous fiscal year. Big factors in the improvement were the starting of a second shift at the Victoria mill on May 1; increased production at the Cowichan mill; increased utilization of waste products at the Hammond and Victoria mills and greater efficiency resulting from heavy capital expenditures made in the last few years. Lumber produced and shipped reached a new high figure, being in excess of 240 million board feet, as against 200 million board feet in year ended September 30, 1949.

■ Appointment of **R. F. Garrard** as supervisor of its foreign branches is announced by the Royal Bank of Canada. Born in the Transvaal, South Africa, Garrard joined the bank in 1922. Since 1946 he has been inspector in the bank's foreign department.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**FEBRUARY 18 - 25**

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. . . **Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent,**
*Honorary Chairman in Canada of Brotherhood Week*

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Nature has endowed the Canada Goose with keen vision, sharp hearing, and a speed of flight often reaching sixty miles an hour. Each spring and fall, large V-formations of these graceful water-fowl are seen in migratory flight, their weird "honking" call a familiar sound on the Canadian air.

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*The House of Seagram feels that the horizon of industry does not terminate at the boundary of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view—a view dedicated to the development of Canada's stature in every land of the globe.*

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